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...ntifically and chemically compounded from roots, herbs and

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

☞ *The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society will be held in the city of Manchester, in the State of New Hampshire, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth,* 1870.

WOMAN AND THE FAIR.

If woman is the soul and life of the Farm, she should of right be the inspiration of the Fair. She originates fairs for charity, for churches, and for oppressed people; why should she not have a hand in the Agricultural Fair as well? Let us stop and consider. Whose is the influence that humanizes Home and makes it holy in our affections? Whose is the radiating love that warms every room of the house, and gives an expression of living delight to each window? Whose is the silent power of affection, superior to all authority, that draws the daughters to the dear spot in the country which home associations have hallowed, and holds the sons fast to the homestead acres so familiar to their feet? What is the farm at most, if woman as the helpmeet be removed from the side of man? The one in the house, the other in the field; but the field barren forever, unless the house supplies the cheerful hope and the faithful labor.

With such an influence on her side for the promotion of the interests of agriculture, woman can by no means be left out of the Fair. If it is she who inspires the work, she ought certainly to be an active sharer in the triumph. And there we enthusiastically place her. More belongs to her influence than is usually conceded. We may organize under the ablest and most distinguished officers, we may perfect our machinery for a Society, we may travel far for recruits and wide for reinforcements, and we may spend money like water to compass the ends worthily proposed by us; and yet, if this "still, small voice," this silent, secret influence, this steady magnetism and this positive inspiration, which we sum up in the single word Woman, is wanting, in vain are all our labors and anxieties, the life will never enter our plans, the soul will not inform our happiest designs. This is not the sentimental, but the honestly practical and real side of the subject. When modern society freely admits woman to an active share in all its movements, it surely is unbefitting to deny her influence in the operations of Agriculture, the Home being ever the heart of the Farm, and Woman being the magnet of Home.

We therefore appeal with all the more confidence to the mothers and daughters of New England, whose lives are passed in the tranquil pleasures and labors of the sweet and healthy country, to come forward with more than their usual ardor, and with a doubled unanimity, resolved to take this second series of the Fairs of the New England Agricultural Society under their immediate patronage and care; feeling a confidence that by t eir inspiring aid the fall assemblage of the agriculturists and their products will become brilliant beyond anything yet attained in the Society's triumphant career. It is time that farming and its cognate attractions were made to look as engaging as possible to all,—to such as live in towns and cities, as well as those who reside in the country. And no one but woman can clothe it as a pursuit with the thousand beauties that spring so grace and attractions to her hand. To her is due the made more enviable in the country than it is where. She can plant flowers and shrubs about the door, and train vines around the posts; and so she can revive and establish, like her fair lady-cousin of England, the love of fine stock, the affection for beautiful acres, and the ambition for superior crops. To her, then,—wife, mother, daughter, sister,—we appeal for the very help that is able to crown our agriculture with still new attractions and triumphs. We ask her to demonstrate to the admiring multitude, through her personal interest in the September Fair, that the farm is the very ideal of a happy home.

THE SECRET TREATY.

The political and diplomatic world of Europe has been greatly disturbed by the publication of the terms of a secret treaty alleged to have been projected between France and Prussia, at the time of the war between Austria and Prussia, by which it was proposed that in consideration that France should consent to the new deal in Germany by Prussia, the latter country should cede to France her provinces over the Rhine, and that France should have Belgium. The secret was first let out by the London *Times*, which was supposed to have got it from Prussia. The details have been variously stated, but great commotion was made over it in Parliament, and Prussia and France at once called on to explain. Bismarck exhibits a copy of the treaty in the hand writing of Benedetti, the French minister, but the French get over that by alleging that Bismarck dictated it to Benedetti, who wrote it down and left it with the wily Prussian minister. The coolness with which the treaty proposed to disturb the balance of power on the continent, and to blot out an entire nationality, has opened the eyes of the world to the schemes of the despots. Neither nation is willing to assume the responsibility of having made so outrageous a proposition, and each charges it upon the other. The matter is still agitating political circles abroad, and has aroused great feeling in England.

HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

The institution recently established by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of female education, was opened on the 23d of May last, a few miles out of Boston. It is pleasantly situated, and is under the charge of a board of managers, in which we observe the names of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Edward S. Rand, Jr., James Freeman Clarke, Samuel T. Hooper, Miss Abby W. May, who is the President, and several other public spirited men and women.

Its object is to offer to women an opportunity for a thorough education in the theory and practice of Horticulture, including the culture of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, both in the open air and under glass. It is believed that this school will lead to important results. The labor of many women may thus be made useful to their families and the community, and the supply of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, which add so much to the comfort and pleasure of life, be largely increased. A new avenue of skilled and profitable labor will be opened to women, adapted to a variety of tastes and degrees of strength, and readily uniting with the home and family life Above all, this instruction will lead women to outdoor life, which is so important to the health, and for want of which so many are suffering from weakness and disease. It will thus not only benefit the immediate pupils of the school, but set the custom of outdoor work for all.

The price of tuition is fixed at one hundred dollars per year, and board can be had at four dollars per week. The course of instruction is intended to comprise two years, and embraces the various branches directly related to horticulture, by lectures as well as practice. Courses of lecture on botany, entomology, and kindred topics will be given, and all pupils will be expected to work for a portion of their time in the garden. We wish the institution all manner of success. Communications may be addressed to the president No. 3 Tremont Place, Boston, and all gifts of money or other things will be welcome.

UP IN VERMONT.

Correspondence of the Ploughman.

CLARENDON SPRINGS, VERMONT, August 3d, 1870.

A run by the Fitchburg Road to Rutland, and a delightful stage coach ride some fifteen miles to the southeast, brought me to the attractive and health-dispensing locality from which I forward this communication. The scenery is inexpressibly charming. The Springs are just what a worn down system wants to stimulate and soothe it into a state of refreshment and repair. The atmosphere is deliciously cool and in the highest degree salubrious. The company is large, social, and enthusiastic over its fortunate summer quarters.

Visitors can leave Boston at 7 1-2 A. M., by the Fitchburg Railroad, and arrive at the Springs at 3 1-2 P. M. The whole journey takes you through as picturesque scenery as the heart of New England exposes to the eye; and all weariness is instantly dissipated when you fall into the hands of a friend for a landlord, and the company of the pleasantest of circles.

These Springs were discovered about thirty years ago. No waters anywhere can be more cool and invigorating, and the crowds that throng the locality each year to drink them sufficiently attest the popular faith in their efficacy. The Clarendon Hotel is at present full, containing more than two hundred guests; and the neighboring houses have stretched their hospitality and opened their doors to accommodate the overflow of travel.

The place is delightfully located between two extended Green Mountain ranges, one of which terminates in the Taconic Range that lifts its lofty crest away down in Berkshire, as described last week. Up through the deep, cool valley thus formed by nature, a steady current of the freshest air finds its way, for the invigoration of us all. Last Saturday night, some of our company actually complained of the cold!

The society is plentifully if not principally composed of young people, and mothers and their children abound, for no healthier place in all the six New England States, or out, could be found for them than this. Yet there is a considerable sprinkling of the dignitaries, too. We have had here, of late, ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, with his brother, Hon. Harvey Jewell, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Likewise, ex-Lieut. Gov. Machin, of California, with other prominent representatives of that vigorous young State.

It is always gay here without fashionable formality. We have hops almost every evening, and croquet, driving among the enticing scenery, bowling, and sundry social games ever at hand, break up the day into most enjoyable parts. There is no church within several miles, and last Sunday Rev. Mr. Mills, (Episcopal) of Dorchester, who is passing a portion of his vacation here, conducted religious services at the hotel by invitation, which were generally attended.

Pleasant incidents are constantly occurring at Clarendon Springs this season, but there was one especially noticeable. A lady and gentleman from Boston, who by their pleasant and agreeable manners and their kind and ready interest in the visitors here, had drawn to themselves a circle of genial friends reached on Monday last the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day. While two or three of their friends were making an excursion to Middletown Springs, they espied an enormous sunflower, and then some everlasting, and it at once occurred to the quick witted Mrs. — of Boston Highlands, to turn the flowers to good account in celebrating this wedding day anniversary. No sooner suggested than the whose skillful fingers wove the flowers into a large wreath, with which it was determined to crown the bride of twenty years. Upon their return to Clarendon their intention was quietly whispered about among the friends; and in the evening there was a very mysterious gathering in the parlor of the Yellow Cottage. When all was ready the happy couple rejoicing in the sacred affections which had bound them in one for twenty years, were enticed into the parlor where their friends were assembled, and their pastor, who happened to be present, extended to them the hearty congratulations of the company, and introduced with a little pleasantry the lady who was to bestow the crown. Mrs. — of Taunton, who was fully equal to this occasion, or to any other, with grave countenance she gracefully approached the wondering couple, and uncovering the great and queer wreath, amid the merriment of all, made this impromptu address to her who so long, and so devotedly had borne the name of wife:

In bridal memory accept our kind congratulations;
We wish you happiness and peace and plenty of good rations.

Upon your brow, fair Madam,
This coronal we bind;
The flowers though not the choicest,
Were the best that we could find.

The *Sunflower* is your husband,
Daisies—your children *three*;
And may the everlasting round
Like all your blessings be.

Again we wish you happiness, and peace, and plenty,
And that your anniversaries may reach another *twenty*.

The crown was then placed upon the head reverently bowed to receive it; and no crown of gold on royal head, could have been borne with more grace and majesty than the great sunflower surrounded by the three daisies and the everlasting. The piano, under the practiced hands of Miss —— of Boston, gave lively music and all joined in the song of "Three Little Kittens." There followed such a scene of joking, and hearty laughing, and downright good fun as seldom falls to one's lot to enjoy. In the absence of wine the company were refreshed by the delicious water of Clarendon Springs, which was warranted not to go to the head. The sunny husband and the crowned wife, surrounded by their children three, although taken quite by surprise, entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion and the enjoyment of the evening. May they live to celebrate their golden wedding day, and may we be there to participate in its pleasure.

In conversation with Gov. Machin, of California, a few days since, the talk drifted to that fertile subject, the Chinese. I inquired as to their honesty. He said it was undoubted; they will not deceive; are proud spirited; no eye servants; but *prove* their integrity by rendering the full amount of service contracted for, and in other ways as well. "But," said I, "do you not think they will be driven off from our shores by the anti-Chinese organization that has been formed there?" "No, sir," he answered; "they have strong sympathizers in California yet, and in my opinion they are destined to come over in still larger numbers to build our increasing railroads, blast our tunnels, dig our canals, run our mills, reap our harvests, and perform whatever service may be required of them. And they will do as they promise, too, to the last letter."

On the subject of California climate, the Governor speaks in emphatic phrase: "*Our* winter," said he, meaning the California winter, "is simply when things *dry up*; yours is when they *freeze up!* Now I ask in all seriousness, whether it isn't pleasanter—if either can be at all pleasant,—to dry up than to freeze up!" He tells me, too, that in his judgment the true season to visit the famous Yo Semite is in the middle of June, but other parts of the country in February. It is then *our June there!*

There are other Springs not far distant—the Middletown Healing Springs—Messrs. Grays & Clark proprietors. There are four different Springs in this group, each one so differently impregnated with earths, minerals, and gas as to be adapted to entirely different complaints and constitutions. A compact little pamphlet, sent wherever desired by the proprietors, tells the story of their marvellous efficacy. Iron, carbonic acid, chlorine, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, lime, magnesia, manganese, alumina, potash, and soda make up the component elements of these waters.

Multitudes have been healed by them. Cancers, scrofula, rheumatism, and other obstinate and dreadful diseases have disappeared before their power. The crowd has been so very great that a new hotel has been already projected, to cost $100,000, of which Colman, of the Astor House, has taken a lease. The Middletown Springs are bound to become a famous place of resort. All around are lofty hills, with a most extended view. The new hotel is calculated for the perfect accommodation of five hundred guests. Work is being pushed vigorously. The Middletown do not compete with the Clarendon Springs, the qualities of each being distinct from those of the other. From Boston to Middlestown is by the same route—Fitchburg road to Rutland. ☞

THE NEW TAX LAW.

The amended internal revenue law passed by Congress abolishes all special or license taxes, except those on Brewers and those on Distillers; Rectifiers; Compounders or mixers of liquors; Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers; Dealers in Tobacco Leaf; and manufacturers of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars. It abolishes all taxes on sales on and after October 1, 1870, imposed by the laws now in force. It abolishes on and after October 1, 1870, all taxes on articles included in schedule A., (watches, carriages, silver and gold plate, etc., described in the annual income return,) also the special tax on boats, barges and flats, and those on successions and legacies on passports and gross receipts. It retains the stamp taxes now imposed on articles in Schedule B., except those on receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt. Promissory notes of a less value than $100, and the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, where it, or the instrument it secures, has been once duly stamped, are also exempt from stamp duty.

It continues the income tax for two years from January 1, 1870, at the rate of two and one-half per centum upon the gains, profits and income of any person residing in the United States, and of every citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, whether within or without the United States. The sum of $2000 is exempt, and the existing exemptions are also allowed.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE WAR.

At the annual Lord Mayor's dinner in London last Friday night, Mr. Gladstone, the prime minister, in the course of his speech alluding to the war said: In the name of humanity and growing civilization and religion, could anything be more deplorable than the sight of nations of the highest civilization, with institutions nearly perfect, famous in every department of history and the admiration of the world, rushing into a conflict of mutual slaughter? The issue is difficult to state or appreciate, and no intelligent mind could suppress its horror at the spectacle.

Mr. Gladstone then spoke of England's position in the war as follows:—The first idea of England was neutrality, her second idea preparation for the worst. Her neutrality is not indifference, nor is it selfish isolation. It is dictated by the necessity of mitigating the evils of war, confining them within the smallest possible circle, and of retaining the power to intervene at the proper moment. Nothing will be done to forfeit the be omitted to weaken their confidence, so that we may avail ourselves of the first opportunity for renewing our efforts at mediation in the quarrel, which is the most mournful and miserable ever witnessed by mankind.

ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

The death of this once noted lady is reported as having taken place at London last week. She was born at Bordeaux, France, of American parents in 1820. At the age of fifteen she married a Mr. Mowatt of New York, a lawyer of position, but he having lost his property, she determined to win her way in the world by her own efforts, and at the age of twenty-one commenced giving readings. Her first reading was given in Boston, at the Masonic Temple, Oct. 28, 1841, and her attractive personal appearance, her sweet voice and lady-like manners achieved for her a decided success. The readings were brilliantly attended throughout the country, and the motive which induced a young and beautiful woman to appear in public won for her the sympathy of the public. She afterwards appeared on the stage in the principal theatres of this country and England, and attained marked success and popularity as a leading actress in comedy. She wrote several plays which were successful, and her autobiography, which was a beautiful narrative of her history and triumphs. She married for her second husband William F. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and has spent the last few years of her life in England, engaged in literary pursuits.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

This institution is now too well known to need much explanation. It has just entered upon its ninth year. During the past twelve months its books were taken out by residents of sixty-eight towns and villages; and in places one hundred miles distant. The distance to which books may be taken is unlimited; and hence, the broad extent of their mission over those of a Library that can only be used at its rooms. The number of books taken out and consulted the past year was fully eighteen thousand. About half the persons using the Library are Clergymen, and the others, laymen, females, Sabbath School teachers and those studying for the ministry.

The Library now contains about 7,000 volumes, 8,000 pamphlets, and some 22,000 unbound newspapers; and the Reading Room regularly receives 79 periodicals. The Library is for the benefit of all religious denominations, and is open from 8 1-2 A. M., till 6 P. M. It is the only Library of the kind in this country, and is intended to be complete in Theology and Religion. Its only sure sources of income are the small amount received annually for the use of the Library, and the interest of its permanent fund of $3,600. Hence, the Library must be chiefly supported by a regular annual income from memberships, donations, legacies, etc.

In order to make a very considerable addition of new books, and an increase of its permanent fund, the Institution should receive $10,000 the present year. Half that sum is necessary to pay its annual expenses, including the moderate purchase of books, and to add a small sum to the fund.

By the rules of the Association, any person serving the cause to the amount of $1,000 or upwards, shall be enrolled as a Founder; to the amount of $300 or upwards, as a Patron; $100, as an Honorary or Life Member; $50, and $5 annually, as a Corporate Member; $10 as an Annual Subscriber, with a right to use the Library, and take out books. All Clergymen and Theological Students may enjoy the entire use of the Library for $3 a year, or $1 a quarter; and Sunday School Teachers for $1 for six months. By the payment of $200, a church secures the entire use of the Library for its pastor forever. Life Members have the right to take out books.

Free will offerings, of money (large or small sums,) of books or pamphlets, may be sent to Luther Farnham, Secretary at the Library, 12 West Street, Boston, and they will be gratefully received, and promptly acknowledged.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

On the night of Thursday the 28th ult, one of the most extraordinary murders took place in New York. Benjamin Nathan, a wealthy retired broker, was murdered in his own house on Twenty-third street about midnight, and his body was discovered the next morning almost beaten to a jelly. There was every appearance of a severe struggle in the room. Chairs were overturned and the studio table pushed aside. Terrible gashes were visible upon the head, face and left temple, and upon the back of the right hand, which was much swelled, and the wrist, which was broken. Each eye was closed, and the surroundings were black and enormously swelled. By the side of the body lay a crowbar, eighteen inches in length and half an inch in diameter. It was curved at each end and the extremities sharp. The murderer had apparently secreted himself in a high walnut wardrobe in a closet between Mr. Nathan's bedroom and the bathroom. Supposing his victim to be asleep, he probably proceeded to the chair in which lay his clothing, for the gold watch and safe key, in the pockets, had been abstracted, and the coat had fallen to the floor. He most probably went to the safe, and perhaps the noise of his opening it awoke Mr. Nathan, who rushed into the studio and seized him. Considering the wounds given, the struggle must have been prolonged, and it is singular that no cries for help were heard, either in the street through the open windows or by those in the house. After the murder was accomplished, the safe appeared to have been ransacked, and each drawer of the desk opened. The contents of the safe were not known to the family. It is supposed that he either had but $300 cash there, or that he had likewise a deposit of $100,000 in United States bonds. Everything of value was taken. Three diamond studs upon the shirt of Mr. Nathan were also abstracted. The murderer escaped by the front door. He was in his stocking feet during the affray, and the soles of his stockings were soaked with blood, as tracks were left upon the walnut stairs as he descended through the entry.

The affair has caused the most intense excitement in the city, and very large rewards have been offered for the detection of the perpetrator. The detectives are working up the case with all diligence.

TRIAL OF FENIANS. The trial of the Fenian leaders arrested in the late Fenian raid, took place at Windsor, Vt., last week, and resulted on Saturday in the conviction of Gen. O'Neil, Col. Brown and Capt. Monahan. Gen. O'Neil was sentenced to the State Prison at Windsor and fined ten dollars. Col. Brown had nine months at the same institution, with five dollars fine; Capt. Monahan is to be imprisoned six months by the U. S. Marshal and fined one dollar. O'Neil and Brown, when asked by Judge Woodruff if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on them, spoke at some length, citing their services during the late civil war as a reason why their punishment should be light. Immediately after the sentences were passed, a large sum was raised by the lawyers and others present for the support of the families of the convicted. From the beginning to the end of the trial the court room was constantly crowded to its utmost extent. O'Neil took his sentence calmly, with a smile; Brown, on the contrary, was affected to tears. Both enter at once at confinement without labor.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE CHINESE.—Wendell Phillips published a letter in the *National Standard*, of last week, on the Chinese question. He thinks the advent of John is all right, providing he doesn't come be "valuable additions to the mosaic of our nationality," but they must come spontaneously, as the Irish and Germans have done. If the capital of the country sets to work, by system and wide cooperation, to import them in masses, to disgorge them upon us with an unnatural rapidity, then their coming will be a peril to our political system and a disastrous check to our social progress." As to the influence of Chinamen on the workingman, he hazards an opinion that if they come naturally, they will produce no evil result, but if capital imports them in masses, they will crush American labor to pauperism. "That dollar left," he says, "after all the bills are paid on Saturday night, means education, independence, self-respect, manhood. The importation of Chinese labor seeks to take *that dollar* from our workingman. The true statesman must regard such a policy as madness. The philanthropist must consider it cruel and mad too. Bring the Chinese to us slowly, naturally, and we shall soon lift him to the level of the same artificial and civilized wants that we feel. The capitalist and laborer will both be equally helped."

THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA.—Vicar General Starr celebrated a *Te Deum* at St. Patrick's cathedral in New York Sunday, in honor of the promulgation of the doctrine of infallibility. In his sermon he explained that the dogma was as old as the Church itself, but that it was now proclaimed for the first time as an article of faith. He said that the Pope's infallibility applied only to his official acts *ex-cathedra*. In his capacity as a man he was as liable to err as any other human being. He illustrated this point by referring to the Chief Justice of the United States, whose opinion delivered from the bench is final and irrevocable, but advanced privately has no more weight than that of any other citizen.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John B. Gould, paying teller of the State National Bank for many years, committed suicide about seven o'clock Monday morning by throwing himself headforemost from a window in the fourth story of the building corner of Washington and Bedford streets, to the sidewalk, striking on his head and causing almost instant death. He was taken into Brown's apothecary store, and a coroner was called to view the body, but deemed an inquest unnecessary. The deceased resided in Hyde Park, and at the time of committing the act had called upon his brother, who occupies a room in the building. Some three years ago Mr. Gould had a temporary attack of insanity, and for a few days past he had been unable to attend to his accustomed duties from the same cause.

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.—The new gateway of the reservoir is nearly completed. It is of Concord granite, with a main and two side entrances. The main entrance is twenty-three feet wide, and the side entrances each eleven feet. From the roadway to the top of the urn, which forms the apex of the gateway, is fifty-six feet two inches, and the arch, which spans the main entrance, is twenty-nine feet in height. In a few weeks the driveway will be opened its entire length for use.

THE SHOE BUSINESS IN MARLBORO.—The Marlboro' *Mirror* gives a list of the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in that town, which shows that they occupy 243,503 square feet of floor room, or over 5 1-2 acres, and use machinery to the extent of 203 horse power. These figures do not include the rooms occupied outside of the shops by those who take out work to do at their homes.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor, with advice of the Council, has appointed Estes Howe, Esq., of Cambridge, Daniel P. Noyes, Esq., of Brookline, and Joseph Story, Esq., of Boston, Commissioners of Prisons. Miss Hannah B. Chickering of Dedham, Mrs. Pauline A. Durant of Needham, and Mrs. Clara T. Leonard of Springfield, an advisory Board of Overseers to Prisons.

FOREIGN NEWS SUMMARY.

The war movements continue to be the absorbing topic of interest in Europe and America. The press of both France and Prussia are prohibited from publishing information of the movements and position of armies. The principal reports we have are through French sources, and of course are full of French views and sympathies.

A large fleet of French iron clads is now in the Baltic sea with a large military force on board intended to operate on the Prussian coast, and thereby create all possible diversions. The French are also transporting over land a large number of small gun boats in parts to be put together on the Rhine for the purpose of co-operating with the army in their movements.

The Emperor has recovered from his late illness and has joined the army. He issued a stirring proclamation to the soldiers on the occasion. He has since been engaged in careful attention to the details of the coming campaign. The Prince Imperial goes with his father.

It is reported that the French army is placed as follows: First Corps, Marshal McMahon, at Strasbourg; Second Corps, Gen. Trassard, at St. Avold; Third Corps, Marshal Bazaine, at Metz; Fourth Corps, Gen. Count Ladmiral, at Thionville; Fifth Corps, Gen. De Failley, at Bitche; Sixth Corps, Marshal Canrobert, at Chalons; Seventh Corps, Gen. Douay, at Belfort; Eighth Corps, Gen. Bourbaky, at Army Headquarters.

The French journals say that the Prussians have 300,000 men at Treves; 100,000 in the Black Forest; 200,000 near Mayence; 100,000 in Schleswig; and 30,000 near Berlin. The triangle between Treves, Mayence and the River Lauter is well filled with soldiers.

An alliance has been formed between France and Italy, the terms of which are as follows: Italy to assist France if pressed during the war with Prussia; France to withdraw her troops from Rome; Italy to issue a plebiscitum to the Pontifical States, and if a majority are in favor of the plebiscitum Italy acquires the control of those States. France is to pay Italy a subsidy of sixty million francs.

The armies are generally strengthening their positions and a battle may be expected at any moment. Up to the end of last week there had been a few unimportant skirmishes between detachments of the opposing forces, but nothing of importance had taken place.

On Saturday morning a large force of Bazaine's division and four pieces of artillery advanced to Saarbruck apparently with the view of dislodging the Prussians. They met a force of volunteer guards who had taken a position a mile and a half from Saarbruck. The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor, and after a sharp fight the French were repulsed and retreated, leaving one gun and losing twenty men. The Prussians lost eight men.

A skirmish on the 26th gave some idea of the comparative merits of the needle gun and the chassepot, though owing to the shortness of the affair the test was not complete. The Prussians commenced to fire at a distance of 800 metres and their fire fell short by 100 metres. The French fired almost simultaneously and some of the Prussians were killed

England and Prussia and Austria are placing their armies on a war footing to meet any emergencies that may arise. The desire of each of those nations is to keep out of the struggle, and to act honorably towards both sides, so as to be able to avail themselves of any opportunity to intervene and mediate. England is particularly anxious to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and any overt violation or it by France would at once arouse the British Lion. The general tenor of the press and public sentiment of England is in favor of Prussia.

FIRES.

About noon Saturday fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Missisquoi House, in Sheldon, Vt. and the entire building became a mass of ruins. The greater part of the furniture and bedding was saved. The house had about one hundred and fifty boarders, who succeeded in saving their effects.

Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, the Northern Railroad watchman gave an alarm of fire, which was discovered in the roof of the northwest section of the round house of the Northern Railroad at Concord, N. H. The roof was mostly destroyed, and the engines Pierce, Franklin and Webster considerably damaged. The fire probably took from a spark from the latter locomotive, which came in about two hours before the alarm was given, catching in the fine soot outside the iron smoke chimney attached to the roof. The other sections were not so much as singed, brick walls being used as partitions. Ten thousand dollars is considered a liberal estimate to cover the loss.

Crane Brothers' paper belt manufactory at the foot of Mill street, on Little river, at Westfield, was burned early Sunday morning. Just before midnight the foreman made his usual rounds and found all right, and a few minutes past 1 o'clock the fire broke out in six places. The flames were discovered by a policeman, who immediately gave the alarm in a prompt and vigorous manner. The citizens and engine companies rallied promptly, but all efforts to save the property were fruitless. The factory was purchased nearly two years ago of Taylor & Stiles, and has been greatly enlarged since. New machinery had been placed in the building, which was to be running this week. The loss to the firm on the building and a large amount of stock which was destroyed, will reach $30,000; insured for $13,000. Two factories had previously been destroyed by fire on the same site.

The barn and outbuildings of Samuel Martin, in Bristol, R. I. were burned Tuesday morning. Loss $2500; half insured. William A. Martin, a son of the owner, has been arrested as the probable incendiary.

Dalton's eating house, near the Central depot, in Syracuse, N. Y. caught fire early Tuesday morning, and the flames spread to several stores on Genesee street. Loss over $15,000.

Nearly half a block, fronting on Clay and Seventh streets, Dubuque, Ill., was burned Monday night. The loss is $20,000.

A. G. Robinson's baby carriage shop, at South Amherst, was burned Monday afternoon. Loss $5000; insured $1700.

Last Monday evening the Hoboken ferry boat James Watt and another vessel were destroyed by fire, owing to the explosion of a gasometer. About 250 men, women and children were on board, and the vessel was about to cast off when the cry of fire was heard. The passengers became panic struck, and, amidst a scene of wild confusion, attempted, successfully, to reach the shore. As soon as possible a tugboat was attached to the Watt, and she was towed into the stream. When the hawser burned off, the burning vessel was carried by the tide against one of the three German barques loaded with petroleum, lying at anchor in the middle stream, and before she could be got off the barque was burned to the water's edge. The James Watt was owned by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and was valued at $50,000, and insured for $20,000.

The extensive flour mill of Swyzer and Millern, at Jeffersonville, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning; 16,000 bushels of wheat and 300 barrels of flour was destroyed. Loss $85,000, insurance $65,000. In the Home of New Haven for $10,000.

☞ Mrs. Sarah A. M. Wyman, wife of Mr. John S. Wyman, boarding at No. 174 West Chester Park, was poisoned by mistake Tuesday afternoon, and expired before relief could be procured. She attempted to take a dose of epsom salts, but instead of the salts she opened a paper of oxalic acid, a solution of which she drank. She died ten minutes afterward.

MONEY AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

There has been little variation in monetary affairs during the past month. Good mercantile paper rules at about 7 per cent, while there are occasional transactions on easier terms, and also a range as high as 9 per cent for names less favorably considered. Call loans are held at six per cent, although large sums are not unfrequently had at a lower figure. New York funds still remain heavy.

The gold market has ruled more quiet after the continued excitement and wide fluctuations occasioned by the foreign war. The advance in rate of interest by the bank of England to 5 per cent will be likely to prevent any decline from the present rate, although the rate cannot well be sustained for a long period. The exports of specie from New York for the past week were about $5,000,000.

The market for Government bonds has ruled steady, and prices have been well sustained, the variations from day to day being slight.

The proposals for bonds to be purchased by Government amounted in all to $2,554,400. The highest bid was 109.55 and the lowest 107.58. The award was two millions above 107.68.

The stock market remains dull and heavy, not an unusual feature at this season of the year.

Business matters are still in a quiet state, with the prospect of a lively movement, at the full opening of the autumn trade.

The aggregate receipts of the internal revenue at Washington for the first fifteen months of the present administration are $66,600,457 greater than for the last fifteen months of the preceding administration. The increase on spirits is $30,850,000, on tobacco $13,920,000, on incomes $11,402,000, on sales $2,675,000, on special taxes $2,443,000, on stamps $2,997,000.

"IPS" IN BASE BALL.—The defeat of the White Stocking base ball club of Chicago by the Harvard Nine, seems to have injured the feelings of patrons and lovers of the "national game" in Chicago. They take it very much to heart. Here is the way the *Post* of that city puts the case:

"If Craver hadn't missed the ball, and if Cuthbert hadn't a game leg, and if Meyerle hadn't been sore, and if Wood hadn't pitched into things so badly, and if Burns hadn't got so excited, and if McAtee hadn't muffed a little, and if the wind had blown from a different direction, and the sun had shone less spasmodically, the college boys from Boston never would have beaten the White Stockings. Never!"

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—A terrible disaster occurred at Pacific Place, on the Mississippi, 30 miles below Memphis, at 12 o'clock Sunday night. The stern wheel steamboat Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of her crew and passengers; the boat then took fire. Mr. Singleton, the second clerk, states that just as the watch was called the explosion took place, and in a moment the boat was wrapped in flames. Nothing was left for the survivors but to plunge into the river and swim 300 yards to the nearest shore. Owing to the darkness it was impossible to render assistance to the wounded. As the books of the principal officers are missing, it is impossible to obtain a full list of the killed and wounded. It is believed that twenty-six lives were loss.

CENSUS RETURNS.—General Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, is getting everything ready for the heavy reports which will soon begin to come in from the Census Marshals. At present the office is receiving only fragmentary reports, which are being properly tabulated. The preliminary report will give the returns of population, and will be made more interesting by the publication of the population according to each decennial report from 1790 to the present time. The early census reports are almost out of print. Great care will be taken in the forthcoming report to correct the inaccuracies and errors of the previous census, and it will present at one view the statistics of the population for each decade. A report of this character cannot fail to be highly interesting, instructive and valuable.

BASE BALL.—The Mansfield Club of Middletown, Conn., the champion base ball tossers of the Nutmeg State, are on a visit to this section, to play our crack clubs. They arrived in this city Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday played their first game with the Lowells, on the Union Grounds. The spectators, who were few in number, were treated to quite an exciting game, ten innings being played before it was decided. The Lowells won by a score of 31 to 30.

BAYSIDE SOAP LIQUID. This justly celebrated preparation to facilitate the laborious process of washing has lately become immensely popular all over the country. The analysis by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the most distinguished chemist in the United States, shows it to be a most powerful washing and cleansing agent, and he certifies that it does not in the least injure the articles to which it is applied. It saves in cost and labor of washing at least fifty per cent. It is sold at $1,50 for a gallon can, and $2,50 for two gallons. Half a gill answers for three or four pailfulls of water, and only one quarter of the usual amount of common soap is required. Allen & Co., 35 Sudbury Street, Boston, are the proprietors. See advertisement.

* ☞ Read what the *Congregationalist* says about Southmayd's Ottawa Beer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ As a Roofing for Buildings there is no material which will stand the heat or cold so well as the EGYPTIAN GRANITE ROOFING. It is unquestionably the best roofing yet discovered; is not affected by the influence of the atmosphere, and it possesses a merit not found in any other. *Salesroom 79 Water Street, Boston, Mass.* aug6-1t

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.—150 rolls, closing out under value at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street, Boston. aug6-4tis

CARPETS.—75 rolls Dundee, yard wide, heavy and bright colors resembling 3-plys, for 37½ cents per yard—New England Carpet Co., Boston. aug6-4tis

JAPANESE MATTINGS, of the finest qualities. A small invoice for sale at $10 per roll, containing 40 yards, by the New England Carpet Co., 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street, Boston. aug6-4tis

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—Our entire stock closing out a few prices at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend St.—New England Carpet Co., Boston. aug6-4tis

CANTON MATTINGS from the cargo auction sales for sale to the trade or at retail at much less than ruling prices, at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street.—New England Carpet Co., Boston. aug6-4tis

ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS.—All our cut stock closing out from 62 cents per yard up, at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street.—New England Carpet Co., Boston. aug6-4tis

RUBBER GOODS. Rubber Horse Covers, $5 50. Rubber Coats, $3 50. C. HAYES, 26 School St. eb19-1y

MARRIAGES.

In this city, July 28, by Rev. Alex. Blaikie, D. D., Mr. Geo. B. McLeod to Miss Eliza Crozier.

In this city, July 30, by Rev. Dr. Lambert, Charles Francis to Annie Bingham of Middletown, Ct.

In Quincy, July 31, by Rev. C. J. White, Rev. G. W. Skinner to Miss Mary Ella Adams, daughter of Nathaniel Eaton Esq., of Quincy.

In Wakefield, July 31, by Rev. Charles E. Bliss, Mr. Warren S. Parker to Miss Alice E. Loring, all of W.

In Cambridge, Aug 1., by Rev. Mr. Masters, Charles W. Adams, Jr., of Boston, to Miss Sarah W., daughter of the late Artemus Mills of Cambridge.

In Haverhill, July 28, by Rev. C. Damon, Mr. William H. Turner of Haverhill and Miss Fannie Low Bartlett, of Pennsylvania.

In Lynn, July 28, by Rev. A. H. Currier, Mr. Anthony Chabot of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Mary A. Boehler, of Lynn.

In Salem, July 28, by Rev. Mr. Pratt, George S. Fish to Miss Elizabeth Towne.

At Nahant, Aug. 2, by Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., assisted by Rev. G. R. Frothingham of New York, Mr. Edward Frothingham to Miss Eugenia Mifflin, daughter of Dr. Charles Mifflin, all of Boston.

In Andover, July 28, by Rev. Daniel R. Cady of Arlington, Rev. Mr. Warren of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Mary A. Jackson, daughter of S. C. Jackson, D. D., of Andover.

DEATHS.

In this city, Aug. 1, John B. Gould, 60 years.

In East Boston, Aug 2, Mr. John Wilson, one of the oldest City Constables, 68 years.

In Brighton, Aug 1, Joseph Dunckloe, 60 years.

In East Boston, July 30, Elizabeth T. Marquand, 45 years 7 months.

In Newtonville, July 31, Mrs. Lucy L. Jones of Boston, 75 years.

In Cambridge, 2d inst., Ward Litchfield, 68 years, 10 months.

In Arlington, July 29, Miss Almira Gardner, daughter of the late Dea. Miles Gardner, 47 years.

In Waltham, July 30, M. Marie, daughter of John Roberts, 19 years, 10 months.

At Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., July 25, Enos H. Lang, 30 years 9 months.

In Newburyport, July 25, Mr. Daniel Som

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.....BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

READ AND RUN.

— A large proportion of the leading pastors of Boston are quite youthful, and all ages are mostly away from their pulpits at the present time.

— The musquitoes—lively little summer duns—are now engaged in presenting their bills.

— It is rumored that, in future, complaints are to be brought against liquor dealers in such a form as shall, when convicted, make imprisonment a part of their punishment.

— Our hotel registers indicate a pretty general movement of people, in pursuit of a change of air and needed rest.

— Both the schooships are at present anchored in sight of our wharves.

— A number of gentlemen of advanced years, and prominent in business walks, have passed away since this extreme heat began its long term.

— Contributions are making freely for the relief of the forty or fifty families that were burned out of their homes by the great fire at East Boston.

— A large cargo of flour was shipped from this port for London direct, on an early day of the present week.

— The steady rise in prices of real estate all about us, shows that no investment is so sound and reliable.

— One would suppose this was rather close weather for a game at base ball.

— John H. Brockway, a prominent citizen of Ellington, Conn., is dead.

— A woman has had the delirium tremens in a western State, which is simply shocking.

— There are eight corps in all to the French army.

— The farmers are with the best of reason beginning to complain of the drought.

— *Fruit is likely to stay up at just as high prices as it is* were hard to get and a poor chance for culling.

— *Prussia* professes to be very angry over England's neutrality position, while she still continues to sell coal to the French war fleet. But that will make little difference with England.

— Tom Hughes, of England, will be in this city about the 20th, and is to be the guest of James Russell Lowell.

— The Irish societies of New York declare that the Orangemen shall have no more picnics or processions.

— Austria is arming an army of observation.

— Belgium claims to have one hundred thousand men in position on her border.

— When the Diet moves, it certainly ought to indicate digestion.

— The former owner of Dexter is after him hot with an offer of fifty thousand dollars.

— The mare "Purity" was sold in this city last week to a New York gentleman, for $25,000.

— Our harbor is daily alive with excursion craft, mostly steamboats.

— Boylston market is about ready to be moved back on the street twelve feet. Its occupants pursue their regular business all the time. It will be the greatest individual move ever made in Boston.

— Nothing could well exceed the enthusiasm of the people of Manchester over the September *Fair*. It will be a grand thing, every way.

— Mr. Seward has projected a trip to Japan and China.

— Some genuine wag styles this really Sirius weather.

— The rowing ladies of Pittsburgh have naturally taken to the newspapers in "cards." That's always the way with these things.

— Black, with scarlet trimmings, is the style of painting selected by an Illinois gentleman of *much* taste for his hall.

— Everybody is laughing at the horrid figures cut in the bathing dresses, and none laugh harder than they who wear them.

— Admiral Farragut inadvertently addressed the Duchess of Somerset, when in England, as "my dear fellow," which enraptured the lady.

— The Bishop elect of New Hampshire, Niles, is to be consecrated in his new office on the 21st of September.

— An artless young lady writes to an editor to know what course to "persue" in order to become a writer.

— Before this paragraph comes under the eyes of our readers, there is not much question that there will have been fought a big battle in Europe.

— The murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, of New York, in his own chamber, has roused a sentiment of horror in that city quite unusual on that particular subject.

— If a man only takes sleep and exercise enough, he can work his brains just as hard as he wants to.

— The professed Secret Treaty between France and *Prussia, makes a deal of angry* discussion all round in Europe.

— Bismark goes to take his place at the head of his old regiment.

— Large frauds and gross corruption have been discovered in the pension department, to the public scandal and indignation.

— French troops are promptly making ready to leave Rome.

— Gladstone declares unequivocally for the neutrality of England, out of which she of course expects to make "much moneys."

— Antwerp, always a port and city of consequence, has been furbishing up her defences.

— It is claimed for the chassepot gun that it will send a projectile one thousand metres, while the needle gun will send one not more than eight hundred.

— The Nathan murder in New York may be the more mysterious from its very simplicity.

— The show of corn in the northwest is the most promising ever known, both for quantity and quality.

— Mr. Benjamin, who was recently murdered in New York, had given away in charity fully half a million dollars.

— Nevada boasts of what is called a "chicken soup spring." The water is of the right temperature to hatch eggs, instead of boiling them.

— The Queen's Cup is the next prize to be sailed for in New York waters.

— Those infected buffalo robes are believed to have come as far east as Chicago. What will not some men do for money?

— A hospital for sun struck patients has been established for the season in New York.

— Mrs. Goodao, who eloped from her regular husband with an outsider, has been pronounced by the courts divorced one, No Good.

— Within[illegible]st one month from the date of his death all of his [illegible]novable property of Dickens house was disposed of [illegible]d within two months, his liar domestic relations may [illegible]count for it. What does a whole life's work amount to, regarded as a money result?

— Austria has given formal notice that the concordat with Rome is to be exterminated.

— Indiana has very nearly wiped out her State debt.

— It is going to be a difficult matter to shape the remote results of this war.

— Gen. Sheridan can't get inside the French lines,—it is to be seen whether he can do any better by the Prussian.

— The largest consumer of the weed in Congress, by chewing, is said to be Gen. Logan.

— An odd way to keep cool is to rub the rim of the ear with cologne or ammonia; but the Saratoga ladies say they can make themselves quite comfortable by that practice.

— This is the year set by Fanny Fern to end her writing career.

— The war puts a stop to the carryings on at Baden-Baden.

— An alliance is proposed between England, Austria and Italy.

— The postal money order system has become so popular in this country, that the Department is constantly importuned to extend it further into every State.

— The King of Wurtemberg says that Germany will be ruined by the war for twenty years, and that immigration to America will in consequence swell to enormous proportions.

— The Prince of Wales sympathizes with the complaints of Denmark against Prussia. It would then be, in case of trouble, the Prince against his older sister, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia.

— Another steamboat explosion on the Mississippi, with twenty-six persons killed.

— The public debt statement for July shows a reduction of seventeen millions during that month

THE ALASKA SEAL CONTRACT. The Alaska fur seal contract has been awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company. The company is to pay fifty-five thousand dollars a year rental, two dollars sixty-two and a half cents on each skin taken, and forty-five cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained, and furnish the inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, annually, twenty-five thousand dried salmon, sixty cords of fire wood, a sufficient quantity of salt and a sufficient number of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat, two hundred barrels of oil, a sufficient number of seal skins to supply the inhabitants with boots, and a sufficient quantity of sinews and membranes to supply them with waterproof garments free of charge, and pay the expenses of maintaining a school on each island for not less than eight months in the year.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The third year of the Amherst Agricultural College closes on Saturday, August 13th. The Governor and Council, Professor Agassiz and other distinguished guests, will be present at the examination on Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday evening Colonel Clark dedicates his new residence with a social gathering to which the students and visitors are invited. On Wednesday morning the Governor will inspect the drill of the whole number of students in uniform. This college is to receive two hundred of the two thousand breech loading cadet rifles to be made at the armory in Springfield for the use of agricultural colleges.

GROTON JUNCTION. Groton Junction is becoming a manufacturing place of no little importance. Phelps & Woods have built a large building 40 by 100 feet, for manufacturing and other mechanical purposes, and propose to erect another 40 by 100 for a machine shop. The new chair factory of Washington Whitney has changed a 15 for a 60 horse power engine. The large agricultural works of the Ames Plow Company, with their two hundred hands in good times; the tannery of J. B. Alley & Co., with about four hundred hands employed, and Read, Woods & Co.'s foundry, with about 25 hands, and others of less note, make the village a busy and thriving one.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WILL.—Mr. Dickens's will was executed May 12, 1869, and has a codicil dated June 2d, of the present year. His personal property is under £8000. His principal bequests were £8000 to his "dear sister-in-law," Miss Georgia Hogarth; the annual interest of £3000 to his wife; £1000 to his daughter, Mary, and an annuity of £300 while unmarried, and £1000 to Miss Ellen Lawlers Ternan. In the document Mr. Dickens mentions the fact that he has allowed his wife six hundred pounds a year since their separation.

BREADSTUFFS FOR ENGLAND. The British barque Mary Tatham, which cleared at this port Saturday, for London, had on board 2440 barrels of flour. The speculators are watching the foreign news with great interest, and speculating on what the results of the "first great battle," which is promised every day, but still does not come—will be. The general impression is that if France is victorious it will lead to action on the part of Prussia and England, will result in a general European war, and in that event breadstuffs will go up "like a kite."

THE DEBT STATEMENT. The August statement of the Secretary of the Treasury gives the net amount of the public debt less cash in the treasury at $2,369,327,476,00. The decrease in July has been $17,034,123,-00. There is to be added to the debt as stated above sixty-four million bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad. The amount of money in the treasury is about $141,000,000, of which $103,000,000 is in coin. The Secretary announces that he will sell in August five million dollars in gold, and purchase six million dollars in bonds. The bonds heretofore purchased by him have been cancelled and destroyed.

LOSS OF HORSES.—The Boston Ice Company during last week lost eight horses, most of which were quite valuable. In one instance a noble animal valued at $500 dropped dead in its harness as the team stopped at its usual rounds of delivering ice. The intense heat of the summer has affected horses connected with this business more than any season before for years.

THE WILLIAMS FUND.—We learn from Captain R. B. Forbes that the amount contributed toward the fund for the education of the children of Captain Williams of the Oneida amounts now to about $8300. The officers of the Sabine contributed $140. Captain Forbes hopes soon to have the sum completed to $10,000.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

— In several of the large dress making establishments in New York the work is done by big, bearded men, who earn from twenty to thirty dollars a week. They are usually from the continent of Europe, where they learned the trade—women's dress making being a common occupation for men in Austria and Hungary.

— In Newcastle, Me., last Friday afternoon, during a heavy thunder storm, two barns, belonging to Charles E. Metcalf, were struck by lightning and destroyed. The barns contained forty tons of hay and a pair of oxen, which were burned.

— Among the 170,000 inhabitants of San Francisco, about 40,000, or nearly a quarter, are Germans. There are 26 German breweries, which annually produce 110,000 barrels of German beer.

— Miner & Yale's saw mill in the west part of Ware was, with its contents, entirely consumed by fire early Saturday morning. The fire was doubtless incendiary, as the mill had not been in operation of late; insurance $2000, covering about two-thirds of the loss.

— Mr. Willard Hamilton, from Worcester, Mass., who had been stopping in Warren, N. H., with his family for a few days, while on a pleasure ramble among the wilds of Hurricane Brook last week, had the misfortune to lose his footing and was precipitated down a precipice, a distance of one hundred feet, where he caught upon a tree that had blown down, and was thus saved from instant death.

— The crops in New Hampshire are said to be suffering severely from the long continued drouth. Many fields of corn have been completely destroyed by the heat.

— The Merrimack river has been surveyed as far as Haverhill, under the supervision of Gen. J. G. Foster, for the purpose of clearing it from obstructions. Work is to commence at once.

— On the 12th inst., the Vermont Editors' and Publishers' Association will take their annual excursion on Lake Champlain.

— The heat in England this summer has been three degrees above the average of the last fifty years. At Vienna lately all the theatres closed on account of the successively hot weather.

— A room with pictures in it and a room without pictures differ by nearly as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing, we think, is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than blank walls, for pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, leading it to other scenes and other spheres.

— A strawberry gardener near Denver, Colorado, cleared $1800 by half an acre of plants this season. He did all the work himself.

— Mrs. Childs of Utica has left $30,000 to Hamilton College, following the example of her husband, who devised an equal sum to that institution a few years ago.

— Among the 170,000 inhabitants of San Francisco, about 40,000, or nearly a quarter, are Germans. There are 26 German breweries, which annually produce 110,000 barrels of German beer.

—The Calais *Advertiser* tells of a timed man who was overtaken on the road by a clergyman and invited to ride. The clerical gentleman asked his companion "if he was prepared to die?" whereupon he leaped from the wagon and fled to a place of safety, doubtless considering this question synonymous with "your money or your life."

— Paper collar manufacturing is becoming a permanent and increasing industry in this country. A manufactory for this object has been started at Weymouth.

— July was the most sickly month ever known in Springfield, Mass. There were seventy-five deaths.

— The amount of butter shipped from St. Albans during the month of July was 5192 tubs, weighing 259,600 pounds. Calling the average price per pound 30 cents, the amount received by Vermont farmers for this product was $77,880.

— Corinne, Utah, has commenced a Methodist church, which will be the first evangelical church building in the territory.

— It has been decided to build a soldiers' asylum in the South for the accommodation of the disabled colored veterans of the war.

— All the cotton mills at Fall River have stopped, owing to the demand of the spinners for higher pay, or on account of pay reductions. There are said to be 7,140 persons out of employment, and the pay roll thus stopped will amount to $275,000 per month.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

PARIS, Aug. 2—Evening.—An official despatch from Metz announces that to-day at 11 o'clock in the morning, the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier, and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which command Saarbrucken, and our artillery soon drove the enemy from the town. The impetuosity of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at eleven o'clock and ended at one. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him, was everywhere received on the first field of battle—his baptism of fire—with intense enthusiasm. His presence of mind and sang froid in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at four P. M.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A telegram from the Hague states that on Wednesday last two French cruisers overtook some Prussian gunboats in an estuary of the Elbe, on the North German coast, a few miles distant from Cuxhaven, a seaport village about fifty-eight miles northwest from Hamburg, on the west bank of the Elbe. The action was spirited, and resulted in the destruction of one of the Prussian gunboats, she being sunk by a shot of the enemy.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Advices from the vicinity of the confronting forces state that a general engagement is not expected before the end of the present week. Both forces are constantly sending out reconnoitering parties, and reports from the headquarters represent that both armies in the vicinity of the northwestern border of France are actively moving into the most advantageous defensive position. The movement of Prussian forces from this city to the front continues. General Falkenstein has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants on the coast of the North Baltic sea, calling on them to arm themselves for defence against invasion.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The scene up the departure of King William for the seat of war, on Monday evening, was extraordinary. The King rode from the palace to the railway station in an open carriage with the Queen. He wore a short military coat and his helmet was placed on the seat by his side. The carriage was surrounded, followed and frequently stopped by the immense multitude wild with emotion, shouting farewells and benedictions. The houses were hung with flags and festooned with flowers. At the railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The Queen, weeping, parted from the King with repeated embraces. When his Majesty from the platform of the railway car finally saluted the crowd the scene was indescribable; the people were frenzied with enthusiasm. The entire Court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd and participating in its emotion, surrounded the old soldier and bid him good bye with every demonstration of loyalty and devotion. Count Von Bismark and General Moltke and Von Rom were present and were repeatedly cheered.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

The condition and prospects of the provision market are matters of the greatest importance to the farmer, for information on these subjects must be interesting to those who are to supply the market and to receive a large or small remuneration for their investment. For the past two packing seasons the supply of hogs was not equal to the demand, and for the last two years there was no branch of rural economy that paid better than the breeding and fattening of swine. The partial failure of the corn crop last year prevented farmers from increasing their stock of hogs and preparing in time for the fall market of 1870. At present buyers seem to expect lower prices, and are cautious of investing at present rates. The following extract from the circular of Messrs. Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, will show that their expectations are not likely to be realized:

"From Liverpool, the great distributing market of Europe, we have no precise data, but it is a fact patent to every dealer, that the stock there is not only less than last year, but is absolutely deficient, as compared with the requirements of the trade. In New York there are only 31,000 barrels of pork against 50,000 last year, and 83,370 the year preceding. Philadelphia and Baltimore, the distributors to the iron regions of Pennsylvania and the planting districts of the Atlantic slope, have comparatively no stock, and are so short as to compel their customers to seek supplies in the west. In the great consuming districts of the Southern States, planters have been deterred from purchasing beyond their immediate requirements by the late unsettled condition of western markets, and the expectation of a considerable decline during the summer; the consequence is, they have but little and want much.

"At Mobile, stocks are nominal. In New Orleans there were reported on the first inst. but 11,000 barrels of pork, and less than 1,000,000 pounds of meats, whilst the consumption and exports there for May were 11,000 barrels pork and 4,000,000 pounds of meats. The other great towns of the South are not more favorably circumstanced—none of them have a supply; all of them fall short of requirements of planters greater than last year. Louisville, Chicago, and Milwaukee, have made no showing of stocks; the first and last are positively short, whilst Cincinnati has less than last year, and yet enjoys a better trade. Chicago, through the most intelligent operators, reports less than 40 000 barrels of pork, much of it irregular, and not over 7,000,000 pounds of meats—the latter not a third of the stock of the first of June, 1869, and yet she is the entrepot from which East Canada and the Southwest expect to draw to cover their deficiencies.

"At St. Louis the stocks, as reported on the first inst., by our packers and dealers, and which we happen to know was made with fairness, including the product of some 5,000 summer cured hogs, consisted of 16,-650 barrels of pork; 11,621,459 pounds D. S. meats and bacon; 91,670 tes. hams; 6,978 pcs. and 1,400 kegs of lard, whilst on the 10th of July, 1869, 40 days later, it was composed of 12,730 barrels of pork, 8,575,-000 pounds sides, 2,731,000 pounds shoulders, 55,000 pcs. hams, 5,750 tierces, and 6,-090 kegs lard; and on the 31st of July 1868, two months later, it was accredited as being 11,419 barrels pork and 14,372,586 pounds of meats. In no case can the stocks of today be regarded as equal to either last year or the preceding. In 1868 old meats were run right on from stock before the commencement of the new season. Last year they were completely exhausted in September, and notwithstanding relief to the extent of over 21,000 summer hogs, there was an interregnum of several weeks between the seasons, when it was difficult to procure supplies of any kind even of meats three to ten days in salt.

PRUSSIAN WAR PREPARATION.

The preparation for war on the part of Prussia is being carried on with great activity. Trenches have been opened two leagues from Cologne, and an entrenched camp has been established in a triangle, formed by Cologne, Coblentz, and Treves. The fine park in Cologne and the magnificent chateau of the banker Offenheim has been razed. Mayence is in a state of seige and occupied by 25,000 soldiers. The trenches have been opened in front of the city, and persons unable to provide themselves with six weeks' provisions have been notified to depart. Ehrenbreitstein is encamped on the heights of St. Hubert overlooking the valley of the lake, which will protect an important group of coal mines in that place, and command the junction of the railroads from Bingenbruck to London. Large rafts are descending the Rhine, at all hours, with provisions and military munitions. Between Mayence and Coblentz a formidable amount of war material and an immense body of troops have been collected. In consequence of the new instructions which have been issued from the war office there will be an entire change of tactics. Henceforth there will be no open campaign. The tactics will be similar to those hitherto employed in a seige, viz: The advance will be under cover of entrenchments, the Rhine provinces being covered with improvised works, and the country between Coblentz and Mayence is entirely cut up in this fashion. The new system of defence requires this new mode of attack, hence the delay of the French advances. The Prussian corps have been stationed as a curtain to this black forest. The principal forces are concentrating in the triangular section of the country formed by the rivers Rhine, Moselle and Saar. The last two rivers form the line of defence. The left of the army rests on the Rhine, near Laudan, and the right stretches out to the Moselle near Treves. A reward of 500 thalers has been offered for the capture of a French Mitrailleur. It is believed that Prussia will raise her army to a million and a quarter of soldiers and advance on France. The day after the declaration of war General von Moltke said that if Napoleon did not reach the Rhine by the 21st he would never cross above Mayence. Saarbours has been recently fortified and serves as a centre, in case of necessity, for the Prusians. They can fall back on Mayences and Coblents which protect the passage over the Rhine, and behind which they have a formidable corps of reserves.

— One hundred missionaries, chiefly from America, are laboring in Turkey, Persia, Palestine, and Egypt.

IS AMERICA THE CRUELLEST NATION?

In closing my continental travels, certainly for the present, and perhaps forever, I am both glad and sorry to say, that in the kind treatment of animals, I believe we are far behind.

It is rare here to see cases of overloading. In our large cities they are seen every hour of the day. As a general rule I think drivers here kinder, pavements and roads better, brakes on almost all carts, wagons and public vehicles; check reins used rarely on draft horses, and not much, and almost never tight on hack horses; calves are never bled before they are killed. I have never seen them carried with legs tied, and in some places they are first stunned in the process of killing, as also are swine. I have never seen sheep here in cold weather without their fleeces, nor heard of such cruelties, so common with us, as the bagging of cows. Horses are not driven so fast as with us. I have never heard of a case here, of a horse being driven to death, and the races I should also say are generally of short distances. I have seen many animals in process of transportation on railways, but never closely packed, or seeming uncomfortable. Good treatment at the slaughter house stables, and in transportation, is well nigh insured by the fact, that as a general rule over the continent, so far as I am informed, animals whose meat is sold for food, must be examined and approved by veterinary surgeons, or other proper officers, without which approval they are a total loss to the butcher, and the immense and increasing consumption of horse flesh for food provides mercifully for the old horses, past service, that are so starved and beaten with us. Stray dogs are taken care of in dog pounds, until their owners have time to reclaim them. In one Italian city I heard of a large home for cats, where all persons could send those they wished to get rid of, and others go and select; and I found in another Italian city, the custom of feeding the pigeons daily in the great public square, at two P. M. Veterinary schools and surgeons are common, and hospitals for sick animals, *in one of which I found a Turkish bath for animals.*

Birds and their nests are in many countries protected by stringent laws, and I find here no knowledge of such practices as filing down the teeth of old horses to make them look young—or driving sharp nails into the quick, under the shoe of one foot, to conceal lameness in another. With sorrow I must say that I sometimes question whether in our terrible race after money and power, we are not the cruellest nation in the world, both to ourselves and the dumb creatures we control. —*Mr. Angell in Our Dumb Animals.*

A BIG HORSE TRADE.—Last spring Mr. Briggs of Taunton, brought from Kentucky, among others he had selected and purchased for parties at the east, a pair of promising animals, which were purchased by Mr. J. E. Maynard, of the Bowdoin square stables, for $6500. It was soon discovered that one of the pair, a young mare, was a fast trotter. William Woodruff took her in hand and developed her speed in such a manner that the horse fanciers of New York became very much excited. Mr. Wesley P. Balch, of this city had discovered the good points of the animal, and purchased her of Mr. Maynard for $10,000. Mr. Balch gave her the name of "Purity," and entered her in the purse for $20,000 at the Buffalo races. Last Thursday, Mr. Wallace of New York, purchased Purity, with her Buffalo engagement, for the handsome sum of $25,000, and she was taken to New York Saturday morning. A few thousand dollars, more or less, in a trotter now-a-days does not excite much comment.—*Courier.*

— Of the 139 applicants for examination to enter the Freshman class at Yale, the highest in rank was a colored boy, the valedictorian of the last class at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven.

New Advertisements.

Country Board Wanted.

FOR a LADY and TWO CHILDREN, within fifty miles of Boston. Address W. H. ABBOTT, Jr., 68 Northfield Street, Boston. aug6-1*

See What is Said by the 'Congregationalist and Recorder'

ABOUT

Dr. Irish's "Ottawa Beer,"

SOLD BY

SOUTHMAYD & CO.,

102 Tremont Street, ... Boston.

"That DR. IRISH'S OTTAWA BEER is one of the most delicious of beverages is attested by the strongest manner by the immense crowds (of 200 to 1000 per day) who drink it at SOUTHMAYD'S corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, and go away satisfied, refreshed, delighted. Its excellence is also attested by the great number of imitations which are sold under the name of 'Ottawa Beer,' none of which—and we have tasted of them—will bear any comparison with the genuine article. Dr. IRISH'S 'Ottawa Beer,' is compounded entirely of roots and herbs, and is a good temperance drink—cool, pleasant and healthful. 26-41t

Cruelty to Horses.

IS it not cruel to let a horse be bit and plagued by Flies when a wash of BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAP will keep them away, and also cure scratches and sores of all kinds?

Carbolic Laundry, Toilet, Dental and Shaving Soap.

This Soap we will let any one have, and refund the money if it is not a better article than ever used before. It is perfectly purifying in sickness.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,

au6 4tx No. 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

Foremost in Rank of Music Books.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD

FOR THE

Piano Forte.

Its great popularity still continues.

Annual Sale, 25,000.

Price $3.75 Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

aug6-1t OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

A PAPER FOR ALL CHILDREN.

EIGHT beautifully illustrated pages. Published weekly and sent to subscribers on the following terms:

ONCE A MONTH, 25 CENTS A YEAR.

TWICE A MONTH, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

FIVE (1) WEEK, $1.00 A YEAR.

Parts of year not less than three months at same rate. Large premiums for clubs. Specimen copy free. No continued stories. The very best writers. The largest circulat on of any children's paper or magazine in the world, considering length of time published. Is sure to be an index of merit? Examine and see.

The Editors and Publishers in the management of THE BRIGHT SIDE aim to make it:

1. Unexcelled in beauty of appearance or attractiveness of contents.

2. The cheapest paper in the world, as much of beauty and value as can be given for the money; within the reach of all.

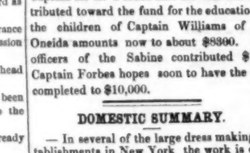
3. Vigorous and lively but not sensational; childlike but not silly; humorous at times but not ridiculous; instructive but not dull; not what is usually called a "religious paper," but thoroughly Christian in every respect.

4. An exponent of all news and every day topics which are or ought to be of interest to children, a cultivator of that which is pure and elevating in fancy; a teacher of that which is valuable and entertaining in fact.

5. As its name indicates, it will aim to make life brightand happy, to add by enjoyment rather than by threatening; to utilize that which is good in the world and avoid that which is bad.

To fully reach all these high aims is not deemed possible, but to attain as nearly to them as may be, is thought very desirable. You are invited to examine our paper for yourself and aid us by your influence and patronage as you may deem it worthy to receive. JOHN B. ALDEN & CO., Publishers, 10 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

Full Campaign now in progress with the SPECIAL OFFER.—*To the end of the present year* TEN new subscribers for the year 1871. Those who send earliest of course get the most papers. Mention this offer and where you saw it. 30w13t



This old and well known remedy has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painful or scanty menstruation, diarrhœa and dysentery. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest. Sold by all druggists. aug6-4it

Bradford Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next. The new building is unsurpassed for its purposes. The course of study has been carefully revised, and is comprehensive, embracing both the solid and ornamental branches. Able teachers are employed and are aided by the most learned lecturers in the country.

Application is to be made to Miss MARY H. JOHNSON, Principal, Bradford, Mass., or REV. RUFUS ANDERSON, L. L. D., Bos on, Mass. JOHN D. RIDGEWAY, *Secretary.* 3y30-Se

Prof. Cook's Balm of Life.

Everybody's Friend and Physician.

THIS great chemical SOLUTION and CURATIVE will surely cure Dyspepsia, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Cancer, Catarrh, Leucorrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sore Eyes, and all Scrofulous Eruptions. It never Disorders and Scales, and as a Hair Restorer and Beautifier it has no equal in the world.

Testimonials of Chemists, Physicians and others of known veracity sustain the above statement. It contains no Acid, Mercury, Lead, &c. Sold by Druggists generally. $1.00 per Bottle.

*** Send for Pamphlet.

Depot, 99 Court, corner Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

C. W. TAYLOR,

Sole Agent.

jy30-12t

Fertilizers for Sale.

PRESSED Fogie Chum, Pressed Halibut Chum, Blubber, 200 Tons Compacted Night Soil, Unleached Hard Wood Ashes. Also a large lot of Dry Fish Bones, very rich in Phosphate. For sale by

GEO. M. WORSON,

East Gloucester, Mass.

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Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight per cent. per annum in Gold.

A perfectly safe investment.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $12,503,70 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the SHORTEST and MOST NATURAL ONE FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ST. LOUIS & FORT SMITH BEING SPANNED BY A RAILWAY, AND CONNECTING WITH THE UNION PACIFIC AT FORT KEARNEY.

Capital Stock of the Co. - - $10,000,000

Land Grant, pronounced

Value of - - - - - - - 8,000,000

First Mortgage Bonds, - - - 1 500,000

$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York or Boston; in New York, Tanner & Co., Bankers, No 49 Wall St. or W. P. Converse & Co., No. 54 Pine St. In Boston, of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., No. 27 State Street.

Pamphlets, Maps and all information can be obtained at either of the above named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

Fiscal Agents,

49 Wall Street, New York.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents,

54 Pine Street, New York.

je 11-tf

Roston and Gloucester.

Steamer EMBLINE, Capt. Geo. F. Brown, leaves Litchfield Wharf, No. 224 Broad Street, opposite Oliver Street, Boston, at 4 P. M. Leaves Gloucester at 7.15 A. M.

Single Fare, 65c; Round Trip, $1.

Freight taken at reasonable rates.

Jly9-13t H. T. LITCHFIELD, Agent.

GRAND

Excursion Season

1870. NOW OPEN. 1870.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSIONS to Montreal, Quebec, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Niagara Falls, Hudson River, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Adirondacks, and all places resorts in the United States and Canada. The ONLY

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

For full information, call or send and get circulars giving routes, prices, &c., at Company's Office, 82 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

GEO. F. FIELD, General Agent,

jly23-tf Rut. Opl. and Mont'l R. R. Line.

GRAND EXCURSION

VIA

GREAT

HOOSAC TUNNEL R. R. LINE!

ON AND AFTER JULY 4th, 1870, Tickets will be issued to Hoosac Tunnel, North Adams, Troy, Albany, Saratoga and Niagara Falls, at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Also, ROUND TRIP TICKETS, to Hoosac Tunnel, Troy, Saratoga, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York and Newport. Tickets good for thirty days, and can be used either way. Tickets for sale and for sale at the Fitchburg Railroad depot, at the office of the line, 69 Washington street; also, at all the principal hotels and steamboat offices in Boston and vicinity.

Passengers leaving Boston by morning train arrive at Saratoga same evening.

Cars leave Fitchburg R. R. Depot at 7.30 and 11 A. M. For further information inquire of

A. J. HARLOW, General Passenger Agt,

69 Washington Street.

For Nahant.

1870. SUMMER SEASON. 1870.

The Commodious Steamer ULYSSES, Capt. A. W. Calden, leaves foot of India Wharf, Boston, for Nahant, daily, at 9.45 A. M., 2.30 and 6 P. M. Returning at 11, 11.15 A. M., 3.45 and 6.30 P. M. Fare 30 cents; Children half price.

Excursion Tickets to Nahant and return, including admission to the Maolis Gardens and conveyance to and from the Boat at Nahant, $1.00.

SUNDAYS.—Leave Boston at 10.30 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M. Leave Nahant at 12 M., 3.45 and 6.30 P. M. Fare 20 cents. Maolis Gardens not entered. 40.

EDMAND'S BRASS BAND will discourse music at these Gardens every Saturday during the Season.

Yachts and Sail Boats can be obtained at the Wharf at Nahant, at reasonable rates. Special arrangements can be made for Excursion Parties, for which and other information apply to the Captain on Board, or at the Wharf. jly9-13t

Boston, Hull and Hingham.

EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

STEAMER WM. HARRISON, Capt. R. S. Young, leaves Litchfield's Wharf, 224 Broad Street, opposite Oliver Street Boston, on and after June 6, at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 and 5.30 P. M. Leaves Hingham, stopping at Hull each way, at 7.30, 10.45 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

Fare 10 cents each way. Stages connect at all points on the shore. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

H. T. LITCHFIELD, Agent.

To Let for Picnics, &c.

THE large and beautiful Grove at Hingham, called "LITCHFIELD'S GROVE" containing about 40 acres will be let every day during the warm season for Picnic and private parties and societies. This Grove, situated only five minutes' walk from the Steamboat Landing, affords the finest opportunities for picnic purposes.

Parties have a pleasant sail down the harbor, via steamer WM. HARRISON, among the islands and shipping, with interesting and constantly changing views of the shipping and surroundings.

The Grove is supplied with plenty of water, and contains a convenient cook house, platform for dancing, with numerous tables, swings, and everything calculated to make a day in the country pass off pleasantly and happily. The Steamer Wm. Harrison leaves Litchfield's Wharf 224 Broad Street. Fare 10 cents each way. For further particulars apply at the Wharf.

H. T. LITCHFIELD, Agent.

jly9-13t

DAILY EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Salem, Lowell Island & Gloucester.

ON and after Wednesday, June 29th, the Steamer ESCORT, Capt. Pearce, will leave Battery Wharf, Boston, daily, at 9.30 A. M., for Salem and Gloucester. Returning, leaves Gloucester at 3 P. M. Touching at Lowell Island each way. On Sundays the steamer will leave at 10 A. M. Leave Gloucester at 3 P. M. Excursion Tickets to Gloucester will return $1. Single Fare 65 cents. To Lowell Island or Salem, each way 50 cents. Reduced rates for large parties.

Apply to J. H. HAYDEN, Clerk on board the Boat, or address F. O. Box 4268, Boston, Mass. jly16-tf

Sunday Excursions.

THE Favorite steamer WILLIAM HARRISON will make two trips on Sunday, down the Harbor, leaving Litchfield's Wharf, 224 Broad Street, Boston, at 10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Excursion Tickets 50 cents. Landing at Hull and Strawberry Hill. Also leave Litchfield's wharf 224 Broad Street, at 2.30 P. M., for trip to Islands. Lay over and landing at Hull and Strawberry Hill. Fare 50 cents. Stopping at Hull and Strawberry Hill on return, affording a fine opportunity for viewing the Islands, and Fortifications in Boston Harbor, and for a nice Fish and Clam Chowder at Hull and Strawberry Hill. Leaving Hull and Strawberry Hill at 6 P. M. Fare for the Round Trip, 50 cents.

H. T. LITCHFIELD, Agent.

jly9-13t

Dr. J. Wesley Kelley

SUCCESSOR to his father, the late Dr. J. Clawson Kelley, and Associate Founder of the analytical System of Medicine, can be consulted at his only Office in Boston

306 TREMONT STREET,

(NEAR BOYLSTON,)

Every Saturday, Sunday and Monday, on Diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Spleen, and all Diseases of the Organic System; likewise all Impurities of the Blood and other Fluids, as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ringworm and every description of Humor. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call. OFFICE ADVICE FREE.

All the well known Remedies originating with my father, Dr. J. Clawson Kelley, and myself, Dr. J. Wesley Kelley, can be had only at my Offices, as above, all others purporting to be genuine are spurious, and the sick are hereby cautioned against using them.

J. WESLEY KELLEY, A. M., M. D.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE KELLEY REMEDIES.

je25-12t

Improved Stock.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE SWINE, Pure Bred Poultry, &c., &c., &c. Best specimens in the country. Send Stamp for 16 page Illustrated price and descriptive circulars.

THOMAS B. SMITH & CO.,

sp2-1y-ow Plantsville, Conn.

WANTED—AGENTS, Ladies or Gentlemen, everywhere, to canvas for "The Life and Writings of

The Poet's Corner.

WHERE THE WIND BLOWETH.

Where the wind bloweth
Nobody knoweth,
I questioned the wise—
They blinked with their eyes,
While not a fool knew
That the wind even blew.
Then I summoned a poet,
And As didn't know it.
I tried the bright stars,
Especially Mars,
And he and the rest
Passed it off as a jest!
I asked hill and mountain,
And river and fountain;
Consulted old ocean—
Not the first notion?
And the end of it all
Was as blank as a wall.

So I laid on the grass,
And saw the clouds pass,
And heard it go by,
None knew where or why.
But just by my side
I suddenly spied
One tiny green spear
That had happened to hear
My questions and guessing.
The wind was caressing
Its lithe little length:
Graceful and glossy,
It hadn't the strength
To stand up and be saucy:
It leaned down the sir,
So tender and knowing—
I knew that *it* knew
Where the wind was agoing.

Ladies' Department.

A CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

BY AN OLD PRACTITIONER.

CHAPTER I.

In the year 18—, I was called specially to one of the mountain circuits, in the State of Kentucky, to manage a case, involving the title to a large body of real estate.

I was a stranger to the Judge who presided at the court, to all the citizens of the county, and to the members of the bar in attendance, except one or two, whom I had casually met at Frankfort, the State Capital, while attending a session of the Court of Appeals.

Upon glancing over the docket for the term, I ascertained that the trial of the suit in which I was engaged, and which alone had called me to the court, would necessarily be postponed some days on account of a considerable amount of criminal litigation, which by the rules of the practice, had precedence of the civil business of the term.

I was not seeking, or even desiring any new cases in that circuit, and the ordinary details of court trials could be of very little interest to one who like myself frequented temples of justice in the line of business engagements merely, and not from curiosity or even pleasure.

How, I reflected, could I most pleasantly pass the few days of intervening time.

A court room is a dull place to the practitioner who for the time has no cases. The village though in many respects pleasant, had no attractions, but the mountains loomed up in its immediate vicinity. My admiration of nature, as unfolded in a panorama of grand mountain scenery, amounted to a passion, and fortunately I was an excellent pedestrian.

Here was an opportunity for a character of recreation and solid enjoyment, which I loved, and which is seldom afforded to tenants of heated, dusty cities.

I determined to avail myself of the opportunity of climbing the peaks, and strolling through the valleys of that picturesque region.

The enjoyment of the first day's ramble was exquisite, and I promised myself the greater pleasure, after a night's rest, of another in a different locality, where the scenery was represented as being the grandest in the neighborhood.

The best devised plans for pleasure are, this occasion, for during the evening I became interested in a case, so peculiar in its history, surroundings, and future developments, that it is deemed of sufficient importance to be given to the world. In doing so, facts are stated, and the real names of the parties suppressed.

After partaking of an excellent supper, to which my appetite, sharpened by the day's exercise, had enabled me to do ample justice, and while engaged in the futile effort to extract some comfort in the smoking of a worthless cigar, I was approached and accosted by a young man, who requested a private interview with me at his office, stating that he desired to consult me about a case to be tried during that term of the Court.

He conducted me to a neatly furnished room, containing a few law books, where he introduced himself as Toliver Manson.

The light of a candle enabled me for the first time to obtain a fair view of the countenance of the proprietor, which was open, manly, and intellectual; but upon it was a shade of melancholy, which I could not account for. It was very apparent that he was laboring under mental agitation, which he could not control, though he made a great effort to do so.

Mr. Manson was, I judged, about twenty-two years old. I supposed he was an attorney, just commencing his legal career, and had been entrusted with the control of some suit in court, about which he desired to consult me. I, therefore, by the use of some remark of a pleasant character, endeavored to remove his agitation—mere diffidence I conjectured—and assured him that it would afford me infinite pleasure to give him, if in my power, any advice calculated to be of service to him in the conducting of any case which he might have on the docket.

He promptly corrected the error into which he discovered I had fallen by assuring me that he was not a licensed attorney, though to a limited extent a student at law, and that he desired my advice as to the proper management of his defence, in a prosecution pending against himself, for highway robbery.

By this time he was calm. Looking him again in the face, I at once decided, that let the circumstances of the case against the young man be what they might, he was not guilty. That countenance, open and frank, belonged only to an honest man. I was in the presence of one who would not intentionally wrong any person.

From long and varied experience in criminal practice, I had observed that criminals possessed a peculiar cast of countenance, not easily described, but which can be read by one well versed in human nature, with almost unerring certainty.

With a real desire to aid Mr. Manson, independent of his ability to compensate me, I informed him kindly, that I would cheerfully render him any assistance in my power, and requested him to inform me of the facts of the case. He seemed reluctant to do so, and stated that he was not in a condition to avail himself of my services to the extent he desired, by his inability to remunerate me, but hoped I would give him such advice as would be of service to him, in conducting his own defence, which he proposed to do. After assuring him that no detail of the facts of the case was required to satisfy my mind of his innocence, but only to enable me the better to advise him, and that I would not only give him the benefit of my counsel, but would actually defend him upon the trial, taking any position, subordinate or otherwise, which he might assign me; he narrated the following as the prominent facts of the case, as they would be proved upon the trial:

"Some twelve months since, a citizen named Jackson, who resided upon the border of the county, received from a debtor upwards of three thousand dollars in bank bills, which before he paid to him in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and in the presence of several gentlemen. Business detained Mr. Jackson in town, to a late hour in the afternoon, and more than half the distance of the journey to his residence was travelled during the early hours of the night.

When near his house, he was halted by a man, to him unknown, who seized the reins of his bridle, presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his money.

Mr. Jackson, with apparent calmness, told the robber that he happened just then to be without funds, for which reason he could not comply with so reasonable a request, but the highwayman coolly replied that he could not win on that game, that he did have about his person a large sum, paid to him that day in the clerk's office, and if he regarded his life as of more value than the money, he would "shell out," and be quick about it, otherwise he would lose both life and money. This threat was accompanied by the click of a pistol.

Mr. Jackson being wholly unarmed, was driven to the necessity of surrendering the entire amount that day received.

The robbery created much excitement in the country, and many efforts were made, all, however, unavailing, to ferret out the matter, and detect the criminal.

For six months no suspicion rested upon any person, with sufficient certainty to justify an arrest."

At this point, Mr. Manson seemed disinclined to proceed further, and I remarked, "This is not all, or you would not have been suspected of the crime."

"It is not all"—he replied—"six months after the commission of the robbery, I purchased at a dry goods store in this town, some wearing apparel, and paid for it a ten dollar bank note, which was identified as one of the bills of which Mr. Jackson had been robbed. I was arrested, tried by a court of inquiry, held for trial in the circuit court; will doubtless be indicted during the term, in which event I desire to be tried at once."

I suggested that I thought it scarcely probable a bank note of the denomination of ten dollars, could be identified with certainty, after a lapse of so long a time, unless the number was kept, or there were some peculiar marks upon it, known to and remembered by witnesses.

"The entire trouble," Mr. Manson replied, "is, that there were upon it marks, which were noticed and commented upon by several persons, at the time it was paid to Mr. Jackson, and it will upon the trial be clearly identified.

"After being robbed, Mr. Jackson reflected, that the unknown robber might expend some of the money in this village, and hence took the precaution, to furnish each merchant in the place, a written description of the marks upon this particular bill. The merchant to whom I paid it, recognized it as corresponding with such description; laid it away, and sent for Mr. Jackson, who, together with others, identify it without doubt, as one of the bills paid him on the day of the robbery.

"I have not a shadow of a doubt, that it is one of them, and shall not base my defence upon even a doubt, of the proof of identification being sufficient."

"But you did not commit the robbery?" I suggested, "you obtained the bill from another person, and can account for its possession?—pardon the inquiry,—for I entertain no suspicion, that you are guilty. That circumstance, you can I have no doubt, fully explain, and as I really desire to serve you, I hope you will give me so much of your confidence, as to further explain this matter, for you must know, without explanation, there will be pretty strong circumstances against you. Whatever you may state to me, will be under the seal of professional secrecy."

After some reflection Mr. Manson replied, "I had hoped, it would not have become necessary, to have accounted for my possession of the bank note. I cannot testify in the case, and would not, if I could, therefore, can make no proof whatever on that subject. I do however know, from whom I received the bill and that I obtained it honestly. While I am well aware, that the circumstances of the case, are unfavorable to the idea of my innocence, I do know that I am no robber. The facts which I have charged will be the evidence on my trial. I decline to state anything further, and have not witnesses, except that persons may be called promiscuously from the crowd of spectators, to testify as to my general character."

I was somewhat vexed at the refusal of my interesting client, to make further communications, but my desire to serve him, instead of being abated was increased, because I was satisfied that his refusal to communicate other facts, was the result of some high sense of honor, or duty, to others.

I enquired, "Have you parents?"

"I have a father, and had a mother, who died soon after my arrest, six months ago.

"Unless my good character can save me, I shall, I suppose, be convicted, in which event, I shall soon join my sainted mother, in another, and better world, for I feel that I could not long survive an incarceration, as a common felon, in the State prison."

I failed in every effort to induce Mr. Manson to speak of his father. Between them, there was some inseparable barrier. We separated with the understanding, that during the next evening, we would have another interview.

CHAPTER II.

During the next day, instead of making my contemplated ramble to the mountains, I busied myself in acquiring information relative to the history of the Manson family, obtaining it mostly from the landlord of the inn, at which I boarded.

James Manson, the father of Toliver, had removed to that neighborhood some ten years previous, and located near the village; had manifested considerable taste in the improvement of the few acres of ground, which upon his decision his estate with lawns, walks, fruit, shrubbery, and flowers; was in no regular business at that place, but claimed to have a business connection in Cincinnati.

Much of his time was spent from home, in giving attention to his business, and this mountain retreat had been selected for his residence on account of its healthfulness.

He was possessed of some literary culture, and apparently very fond of his family; was exemplary in his habits, and when at home, a regular attendant at public religious worship.

Mrs. Manson had been a lady of education and refinement, of high character for Christian piety, and was of delicate constitution. She was evidently unhappy during her sojourn at that place, as if some grief, weight, or responsibility, had settled, as an incubus upon her mind, and was driving her into a premature grave. A few days subsequent to the accusation, and arrest of her son, Mrs. Manson died from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Toliver, the son, was a small boy when his parents located in that vicinity; had been raised and educated there; was known to the community generally, and had always been a favorite with the people. He even then had many devoted friends, who, notwithstanding the accusation against him, believed he was guilty of no crime, though they could not account for his obstinate refusal to disclose the facts in relation to his possession of the bank bill, which he had put into circulation.

James Manson had voluntarily become the bail of his son, and proposed to employ able counsel to defend him, but Toliver had absolutely refused assistance of that character, from that source, stating that he should plead his own cause, and to this end had procured a few books, mostly on criminal law, to the study of which he had devoted his time.

I ascertained that upon the father no suspicion rested; at least none was communicated to me.

I suggested to the landlord the facts that Toliver Manson sustained an unblemished reputation; was not known to have been in possession of money since the robbery, except a few dollars at a time, such as would naturally be furnished by a father as indulgent and kind as James Manson was represented, to purchase such necessaries as would enable the son to take a proper position in the circles of society in which he moved; that Toliver Manson was devoted in his attention to his afflicted mother.

My energy seemed almost to startle the inn keeper, but the suggestions elicited from him no direct response. I had become fully satisfied that James Manson was the felon; that his son received the bill from his father—the latter knowing nothing of the marks upon it—and was determined to sacrifice himself rather than betray his father.

I put the further enquiries: "Who knows anything of the antecedents of Mr. Manson? From what place or country did he come? Does any of the citizens of this mountain region know that he is engaged in business in Cincinnati, or spends any of his time there in attention to business?" To these inquiries I obtained no definite reply.

The citizens only knew that Mr. Manson had come among them; located remotely from his business; as he stated, for the benefit of his wife's health, and presenting that universal passport to respectability, wealth, these unsophisticated mountaineers had made no special inquiry, but received him for what he professed to be, an honest and liberal man.

I had no doubt that Toliver Manson inherited in an abundant degree the good qualities of one of the best of Christian mothers, and I knew he had no feeling or sentiment in common with his—to my mind—wicked father.

The second interview with my client, developed nothing new. Indeed we conversed very little in relation to the prosecution against him. The conversation—well sustained on his part—was on general topics, and developed that he was possessed of a superior mind.

I obtained his consent that I should argue the case to the jury in such manner as my judgment might dictate, after hearing the evidence. Had I then disclosed the line of policy which I proposed to adopt, I think he would not have scantioned it.

On the fourth day of the term the Grand Jury returned a number of indictments, among which was one against Toliver Manson for robbery. The accused was at the time in the court room, and immediately after the retirement of the jury arose, and respectfully addressing the Court, waived a formal arraignment, plead not guilty, and asked to be put upon his trial at once, siting the constitutional provision which entitled him to demand a speedy trial.

The witnesses being present, other business that might have had precedence was by common consent postponed, and in a short time a jury was empaneled, sworn, and charged to try the prisoner on the charge preferred against him.

At the request of the young man, his father, who was in the court room, held no communication with either the prisoner or myself.

The statements to the jury in the opening of the case were very brief, and on the part of the defense were, at my request, made by the accused in person, who, in a few words, spoke of the humiliating circumstances by which he was surrounded. That, though he had no doubt a robbery had been committed, he was proud that he could with a clear conscience, in presence of the Searcher of all hearts, assert his innocence. He adverted to the benign principle of law, that innocence is always presumed; that if there was a reasonable doubt of his guilt, upon all the evidence in the case, he was entitled to the benefit of it, and should be acquitted; that he desired an acquittal upon something more substantial than a mere doubt, but claimed it upon that ground, if he could obtain it on no other, because he had an abiding conviction that that God who does all things right, and protects the innocent, would, in his Providence and in his own good time, fully vindicate his character from all aspersions that might grow out of a prosecution, known to at least two human beings to be unjust. He informed the jury that his defence was mainly in the hands of a friend who was a stranger to them, for whom he bespoke a calm and impartial hearing, that he might obtain the constitutional privilege guaranteed to him, and make a few remarks after the evidence closed.

This sketch by no means does justice to Mr. Manson's statement of the case, consuming not exceeding ten minutes, it was clear, lucid, and portions truly eloquent.

The evidence was a plain and doubtless truthful statement of facts, made by Mr. Jackson and other witnesses, not varying materially from what had been already narrated.

The prosecuting attorney rested his case, with a chain of circumstances proven against the prisoner so formidable that it seemed like any defence which the latter could make would amount to nothing more than form.

At the suggestion of my client, I requested the sheriff to call to the witness stand twenty gentlemen, who were known to him to be prominent citizens of the town and its vicinity, remarking that I desired and intended to prove, by the entire community if necessary, that the reputation of Toliver Manson was so exalted and pure, that he ought not to be seriously suspicioned of crime, notwithstanding a chain of circumstances might exist of such character as to raise against one not thus fortified a strong presumption of guilt. The examination of a few of the number called, closed the evidence, as they proved the character of the accused, to be all that could have been desired, and the prosecuting officer admitted that not only would the entire community prove the elevated reputation of Mr. Manson, but that in fact aside from the act then charged against him, his character as an honest man had always been above reproach or suspicion.

Mr. Manson declined to make an argument to the jury.

In a speech of an hour and a half, I dwelt mostly on the general and often verified uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. Referred to many reported cases, in which innocent persons had been convicted of crime, on that character of testimony, pressed home to the minds and consciences of the jurors the principle that the question of reasonable doubt of guilt was an important subject for their consideration; that when examined in connection with evidence only circumstantial, and in further connection with the fact that such circumstances, although appearing conclusive, could not have more weight than a lifetime reputation for integrity of conduct and purpose, the question of reasonable doubt, became, and was, clearly manifest, and the vital issue in the case.

I referred with such force as I could command, to the devotion of the young man to his afflicted mother during the latter part of her life; to the fact that he was seldom absent from home; that he was not known to have been in possession of funds after the robbery had been committed, but was, in fact, known to have been destitute of means; that I was there without reward, defending one of whose innocence there was, in my mind, no doubt—not even the shadow of a doubt.

Believing that James Manson was the really guilty party, I took occasion to say that my client was, from some high sense of honor, willing to sacrifice himself if necessary rather than expose one whom he must know was guilty. I asked the jury, if the young man would furnish a son, just entering upon his manhood life without resources, the means of purchasing a wardrobe; and who but a son, dutiful to a parent, and possessed of high perceptions of a moral character and filial duty, would bow under the weight of [illegible] such [illegible] but under [illegible] that parent into trouble? And who, but such dutiful son, would be willing to endure condemnation, though innocent, to prevent even the suspicion of another, that other standing to him in the relation of a father.

"James Manson, the father, resides among you; came from some other place, but who among you can name the place, or the reason of his coming. He occupies a high social position, is possessed of abundant wealth, and claims to be engaged in business in a distant city, but who of the citizens and dwellers among these mountains, and in these valleys, knows that to be true? Who, from this rural region, has visited that city, and can verify that he has a business connection there? His business—pardon the suspicion—may be upon the highway.

"I do not appear before you as the accuser of James Manson, but am the defender of his son, and while this unfortunate young man enters upon this trial with lips sealed, even to me his legal adviser, as to facts that would condemn another, the lips of that father are also sealed as to facts, which, if truly and honestly spoken, might, and I have no doubt would, triumphantly vindicate the innocence of the prisoner.

"You, gentlemen of the jury, with the evidence before you of the high character of Toliver Manson, can not lay your hands upon your hearts, and under the all-seeing eye of that Providence, who never does wrong, say there is no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused. I will go further, you can not as jurors, with the solemn responsibilities which rest upon you, as sworn and conscientious men, say that there is a reasonable probability of his guilt. He is simply the victim of a combination of circumstances, with which he had no connection, save in the passing of a bank note, honestly obtained.

"It requires no stretch of imagination for us to determine, that if one other individual had not been involved in this matter, this defendant would long since have disclosed the single fact well known to himself and that other person that would acquit him.

"I am not seeking, and do not advise, the prosecution of James Manson. Indeed, I apprehend such prosecution would amount to little more than a legal farce. I am, however, entitled to my opinion about this robbery, and under the constitution and laws of the country I have the right to express that opinion, at least to intimate it. I do so, holding myself responsible for the opinion and for the intimation. And while you are not called upon to pass upon the guilt of another, it is your province, by a verdict of not guilty, to at least say the wrong man occupies the prisoner's box."

I have introduced into this chapter, the foregoing brief portion of my argument, substantially as it was delivered, because it led the minds of the jurors, into a channel of thought, not contemplated, or expected by my client, and I believe without his approbation. The effect was fully what I desired. The pained expression upon the countenance of Toliver Manson, aided very much in carrying conviction to the minds of the jurymen, that struck the key note of the case, that my client was harboring a secret, which, if published, would triumphantly acquit him, and that his persistency in so harboring it, could proceed from no other motive than that, to shield from suspicion, one who stood in a sacred relation to him.

James Manson, who occupied a seat, not very near, yet in full view of the jury, greatly winced under this portion of the argument, and an expression, akin to terror, which could be readily discerned, but easily described, settled upon his features, and prodnced upon the jury a very perceivable effect.

I took my seat, confidently expecting a verdict of acquittal.

The dry logic, of the attorney for the commonwealth, delivered in the form of an excellent legal argument, of fifty minutes, failed to make an impression, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after a few minutes retirement. The expressions of gratification, by the vast audience that crowded the court room, was a clear indication that the people regarded the verdict as just.

CHAPTER III.

Three weeks after his acquittal, Toliver Manson called upon me at my office, in the city of my residence, again to thank me for the service which I had rendered him, and pressed my acceptance of pecuniary compensation. The latter I refused.

He never alluded to that portion of my speech in his behalf, which was intended to cast suspicion on his father, and gave me no more of his history, except that his mother during her life had frequently told him she had no relatives living, aside from her son and husband. Shortly before her dissolution she commended her son to the protection of her Heavenly Father, and seemed desirous to make some communication, but for want of strength was unable to do so, further than a request that he should as soon as convenient, abandon the name of Manson, and assume that of Ingram.

He was then journeying to the republic of Texas, where he proposed to make his future residence, and where he desired to be known as Toliver Ingram.

Feeling much interest in the future welfare of Mr. Ingram, and supposing he was possessed of little means, I delicately proposed to aid him with money, necessary for pursuing his journey, and prosecuting his legal studies after reaching Texas. He thanked me for the kind interest I felt in him, but declined any assistance, even in the form of a loan, stating that in addition to his horse and equipments, he had in money one thousand dollars, which had been presented to him by his father, and which he had reluctantly accepted. He felt that he was able to work his way without assistance.

Six months subsequently it became necessary that I should again visit the pleasant village in which had been enacted the drama of the trial for robbery.

During that time important developments had been made. A gentleman named Carter had emigrated from one of the eastern States, and located in the mountain town. He recognized Mr. Manson, as one whom he had known, and disclosed the fact, that Manson had been connected with a company of counterfeiters, and had hastily left the country, many years previously, to avoid a prosecution; that since then his locality had been unknown, to his former acquaintances. Some time prior to the hasty departure of Mr. Manson, and before his character as a felon had been developed, he was united in marriage to an estimable young widow lady, named Ingram, who had one child, then a small boy, named Toliver.

It was then clear, beyond question, that my client had been in ignorance of an important portion of his family history, and that his mother had desired to inform him of it, previous to her death.

Soon after the advent of Mr. Carter, James Manson disposed of his property and left his country, whither, no person seemed to know or care.

The citizens universally became satisfied, that he was the robber of Mr. Jackson, but as no positive evidence could be brought against him, he was never prosecuted.

I corresponded regularly with Mr. Ingram, and in response to one of my letters, in which I had informed him of these additional developments, he thanked me, and wrote that a heavy weight had been removed from his mind; he truly rejoiced that James Manson was not his father.

Many years subsequent to these occurrences, business called him to Texas, then a State of the Union, and I became the guest of my former client, then a wealthy man, the husband of an accomplished woman, and the father of two beautiful children.

He had completed his legal studies, rose rapidly to distinction in his profession, and was then presiding judge of one of the judicial districts of the State.

On his invitation, I accompanied him to a session of the court held in a distant county of his circuit, and for a week had the pleasure of daily witnessing the ease, prudence and excellent judgment, with which the most popular judge in the state administered the law.

An important incident occured during the term, with an account of which we purpose to close this narrative.

The case on the docket, of the State against James Martin for passing counterfeit money, was called, and the jailer directed to bring the prisoner from his cell to the bar of the court. Upon the arrival of the accused person, I at once recognized him as James Manson, then prematurely old, and tottering on the verge of the grave. The recognition between Judge Ingram, and the prisoner was mutual, neither expected to meet the other, and the position of both court and felon was embarrassing. Both were visibly affected, the cause being known only to them and myself.

By an order of court the prisoner was remanded to his cell, until the morning of the next day.

Early the next morning Judge Ingram in person visited the prison. What occured there was never made public. It was a meeting between two persons occupying very different positions in the world, yet between whom there had been a peculiar relationship. God witnessed the interview; we would not, if we could, unveil it.

After spending a few weeks very pleasantly with my true and valued friend and his interesting family, I returned to Kentucky, accompanied by Judge Ingram, and with him visited the mountain town at which he had spent his youth.

With the Judge this visit was one of duty and affection. [illegible] beautiful marble monument marked the last resting place of his excellent mother.

Judge Ingram still lives, but has retired from judicial and from active business life. In the enjoyment of the society of his family he is passing down the hill of time, loved and respected by a host of devoted friends for his many virtues as a citizen and christian.

SOMEBODY'S KNOCKING.

There's somebody knocking. Hark! who can it be?
It's not at the door; no, it's in the elm tree,
I hear it again; it goes rat-a-tat-tat;
Now, what in the world is the meaning of that?

I think I can tell you. Ah, yes! it is he;
It's young Master Woodpecker, gallant and free,
He's dressed very handsomely (rat-a-tat-tat),
Just like a young dandy, so comely and fat.

He's making his visits this morning, you see;
Some friends of his live in that tall old elm tree;
And as trees have no door bells (rat-a-tat-tat),
Of course he must knock; what is plainer than that?

Now old Madam Bug hears him rap at her door;
Why doesn't she come? Does she think him a bore?
She stays in her chamber, and keeps very still,
I guess she's afraid he's bringing a bill.

"I've seen you before, my good master," says she;
"Although I'm a bug, sir, you can't humbug me;
Rap on if you please; at your rapping I laugh,
I'm too old a bug to be caught with your chaff."

But poor little lady-bugs are not so wise;
They run out to meet him: "Good morning!" he cries;
Then gobbles them all with a rat-a-tat-tat,
Without even stopping to take off his hat.

—*Nursery for July.*

WAS ST. PAUL A BACHELOR.

It seems to be a pretty general impression that Paul was a bachelor, and many ladies of the present day have formed an opinion of him which is decidedly unfavorable. I believe, and purpose to show, that Paul was actually a married man, and a strong advocate of "Woman's Rights." The Corinthian Church had written to him for directions upon the subject of matrimony in a time of great persecution, and, *under the circumstances*, he seems to think that for the time being the unmarried had better remain so. Eusebius, Clement, and other historians speak of Paul as a married man, and according to the best historical evidence we can get, he was at the time of writing this epistle a *widower*. And thus he remained true to his dead, and admonished other men who had lost their wives to pursue a similar course. Is there anything very objectionable in this advice? If there is a woman in America who is particularly anxious for her husband to marry again after her death, we should like to see her. The Apostle's "advice to wives," in the fifth chapter of Ephesians, seems to be very offensive to some because he admonishes them to *obedience*. Husbands are very fond of quoting it. If there is but one text in the Bible with which they are acquainted, it is that—but do you ever hear the twenty-fifth verse from masculine lips? Listen: "*Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ loved the Church, and gave himself for it.*" There, gentlemen, is your rule of conduct—don't forget, and, by the way, how do you like it? Where is there a greater love than this? and what an exalted opinion Paul must have had of woman to deem her *worthy* of such affection! Rest assured that obedience will gladly follow a love like that. When men are honest, loyal, and true—when they tenderly love and shield even at the sacrifice of self, then women will "honor and obey," without any objections or regrets.

—*Packard's Monthly.*

A WORD ABOUT WAISTS.

In the eyes of true art a wasp like waist is an abomination, and the most powerful rebuke to the folly of modern fashion is found in the Venus de Medici. Any lady who would like to know what was the standard of a waist in the old classic days of perfect beauty, has only to get an hour's possession of a plaster cast of the Venus and dress it in modern clothes. This experiment has actually been tried with results that were positively amazing.

☞ "If I were asked," said De Tocqueville, the author of "Democracy in America," to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of the American people ought mainly to be attributed, I should reply—to the superiority of their women."

GETTING MARRIED.

A GIRL'S EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

A great deal is said and written now-a-days of the reasons why young men are afraid to marry. The most frequent of these is, that the girls of this generation are too extravagant.

That we are extravagant I admit. But who makes us so? Did it ever occur to you that this outlay in dress is to please you? In not the girl who makes a fine show, the most sought after? Of course there are exceptions—girls who do not care most of all for dress, and, men who, in their admiration of ladies, look at something beyond this. But, after all, it is not the most common remark—"Is she not stylish?" What a fine appearance that girl makes;" and so it pleases their vanity to be the escort of such attractive ones.

For myself I dress rather plainly. Perhaps I could better afford to put on this style than many who assume it. But my taste does not so lead me; and then, too, knowing the sins which the love of dress will drive women to, I try in my humble way to set a better example.

Besides, I want my gentlemen friends to feel that one girl, and, if they will but see it, hundreds besides, do not care for dress for themselves. Ambitious parents desire, and short-sighted young men admire, and so often they appear frivolous, when really their thoughts are far beyond. And let me tell you how I am tried sometimes. To save the expense of a carriage for the opera, I don my lace bonnet and walking suit. Now, my friend sits beside me, and should be thinking: "This is a sensible girl. She comes to hear the music. I can afford to bring her several times for what a carriage would cost once for these butterfly women."

Ah, no, he does not look so far as this; but, whether he means the comparison or not, call my attention to the most gaily attired ladies, saying admiringly, "How becoming that lady is dressed." "What an elegant costume Miss ——— wears." I do not say to him what I am telling you; but I feel it all, and am almost resolved, the next time he invites me—if he does it again—to go to all this extravagance.

But so much show in a public place does not suit my taste, and then I do not wish to be one to frighten my friends from the holiest and best of earthly relations, the married life.

One thing more. We often hear young men say, "All that a girl wants is money; if a man has not that he may pass on." Very true of some girls; but is not the reverse as often true? These showy girls, whose parents spend their all to marry them off, are taken; while the true parents who wish their daughters to be chosen for their real worth, and conceal the possession of wealth, find for them a poor market.

I feel this subject keenly myself, for I have lost a valued friend. "Died?" No; that were not hard. But he has gone; and in his first look I saw a resolve to bury the love which he dare not speak. A few hints thrown out convinced me that he felt his business would not warrant the luxury of a wife. And so he will go on in the loneliness of hotel life, while his heart yearns for the comforts and joys of home.

Oh! if I could have told him that he is more to me than gold; and that with his love I should be happy without much that a generous father now lavishes upon me. But he; he is proud, his wife must not work. She must be a lady, dress and be gay; and until he can afford this he will steel his heart against love.

Oh, friends, brothers, will you not think of this. Do not expect to commence life as your fathers leaves off. Only choose a wife with tastes congenial to your own; a happy spirit; prudent for the things of this life, and yet with aspirations beyond. Be willing to give up your own extravagances; and be proud of her not for "the outward adorning of putting on apparel, but for the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." Be not ashamed to be called poor. Care not for the world's opinion, but only for her whom your heart loves. And so the blessings of wife and children shall be yours and in the atmosphere of home your own character shall expand into all that is good, and pure, and noble.—*New York Independent.*

STAGE RIDING.

The pleasures of stage riding are little known to the great majority of people living this side of the Rocky Mountains, railroads having generally superseded that mode of travelling. The "Colfax party," had a taste of them, however, in their passage from Cheyenne to Denver, and Mr. Bowles gives us a description, which will remind not a few of the readers of the [illegible] of former days:

In stage riding it is peculiarly true that it is the first night that costs. It is more intolerable than the combination of the succeeding half dozen, were the journey prolonged for a week; the breaking in is fearful, the prolongation is bearable. The air gets cold, the road grows dusty and chokes, or rough and alarms you; the legs get stiff and numb; the temper edges; everybody is overcome with sleep, but can't stay asleep—the struggle of contending nature racks every nerve, fires every feeling; everybody flounders and knocks about against everybody else in helpless despair; perhaps the biggest man in the stage will get really asleep, which doing, he involuntarily and with irresistible momentum spreads himself, legs, boots, arms and head, over the whole inside of the coach; the girls screech, the profane swear; some lady wants a smelling bottle out of her bag, and her bag is somewhere on the floor, nobody knows where, but found it must be; everybody's back hair comes down, and what is nature and what is art in costume and character is revealed, and then, hardest trial of all, morning breaks upon the scene and the feelings—everybody dirty, grim, faint, "all to pieces," cross—such a disenchanting exhibition! The girl that is lovely then, the man who is gallant and serene, let them be catalogued for posterity, and translated at once; heaven cannot spare such ornaments, and they are too aggravating for earth.

AFTER DINNER NAPS.

Many persons are in the habit of sleeping for half an hour or hour immediately after dinner. This is a bad practice. Ten minutes' sleep before dinner is worth more than an hour after. It rests, and refreshes, and prepares the system for vigorous digestion. If sleep is taken after dinner it should be in a sitting posture, as the horizontal position is unfavorable to healthful digestion. Let those who need rest and sleep during the day, take it before dinner instead of after, and they will soon find that they will feel better, and that their digestion will improve thereby.—*Herald of Health.*

THE "PULLMAN CARS."

Very much to the regret of all passengers on our great railway, the splendid Pullman Cars, the Sleeping, Palace and Dining Cars are withdrawn from the Central Pacific railroad line.

We learn that the principal cause of this was the great wear and tear they caused to the engines, and the heavy wars on rails, by their immense weight, these cars being twelve tuns each.

The fates have so decided, and this great luxury must be given up. The last ride, the last sleep, and the last dinner, has been enjoyed, and we must say farewell! but nothing can take away the pleasure that has already been enjoyed.—*California Farmer.*

☞ Great Salt Lake has been a sort of mystery to scientific and geographic explorers. It has been supposed that its waters were kept at a uniform level by the process of evaporation, since no outlet was known, and yet it was fed by many streams from the Rocky Mountains. Recently, however, the mystery is thought to be solved in the discovery of a subterranean outlet. In a voyage on the lake a schooner was caught in the vortex of a maelstrom. The captain of the vessel states that during the detention caused by the accident the deck was far lower than the water outside the whirlpool, and that he owes the safety of vessel and men to the stiff breeze which fortunately sprang up at the time. The noise of the waters as they descended denoted that some mighty airless cavity below gave strength to the suction, and the surging, frothy foam above was like the boiling of a mammoth cauldron. It is inferred that this is the safety valve of the Great Salt Lake, and that probably there may be other similar outlets.

CRUELTY TO HORSES. A lady writer in the Chicago *Journal* is severe upon cruelty to horses. She says: "A thousand shames upon the brute who would lash a terrified horse! Go, whip your wife—you are fully capable of it. Tell me a young man will make a good husband if he will abuse a dumb beast! I tell you I would rather marry a Sepoy. Take my advice, ye young maidens contemplating matrimony! Never marry a man who is impudent to his mother, snubs his sister, helps himself to the largest piece of cake, or takes the under haipiack at the table, or beats his wife carelessly in sudden temper."

☞ The New York *Post* thinks there are, on the whole, few things a woman can do so well as marry.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

HOW TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.—The following receipt for making blackberry wine is furnished the *Country Gentleman* by a Charlottesville, Va., housekeeper:

Gather nice *ripe* blackberries; mash them well in a wooden or earthen vessel, and for every gallon of juice thus obtained, add two quarts of water to the pomace. Let this stand several hours, stirring occasionally; then strain and mix with the pure juice. To every gallon of this mixture add three pounds white sugar. Place in any suitable vessel to ferment, substituting a piece of gauze neatly pasted on for a stopper. After fermentation, loosely place the stopper in. Rack off and bottle in October.

INVITATIONS TO DINNER.

ANY WIFE AND ANY HUSBAND.

SHE (lovingly)—My dear!
HE (affectionately)—My love!
SHE (firmly)—Ere London grows much thinner
We must invite those Stuffinghams to dinner;
The Porkers, we owe them some attention.
HE (grumpily)—I hate to hear of dinner parties mentioned.
SHE (reproachfully)—You would not live reclused, with no variety
In life, my dear! Besides, you know, society—
HE (angrily)—Bother, my love! Your Stuffinghams and Porkers
Are greedy dullards—stupid knife and forkers.
SHE (agreeably)—That I allow—(extenuating)—
Miss Gristle, though, is nice;
(Meditatively)—Then there's the Grumpingstone—we've dined there twice;
The Growlers, too—you know why they're your relations.
(Interrogatively)—What day will suit? I'll write the invitations.
(Spitefully)—That horrid Major Trump must come, of course;
And so must odious Mrs. Wilberforce.
HE (gloomily)—I hate these sacrifices to gentility.
SHE (argumentatively)—But if we visit we must show civility
To those with whom we mix—(proudly)—the aristocracy——
HE (cynically)—Don't say civility, but rank hypocrisy.
(Assentingly)—But write your invitations, love, at leisure.
(Sarcastically)—To those you hate, and "hope to have the pleasure;"
(Despondingly)—'Tis pity, sure, they can't hear what we say,
(Cheerily)—For if they did they all might stop away!
(She writes; he slumbers. Scene closes.)

—*London Judy.*

HOW HIGGINS GENTLY BROKE THE NEWS.

"Yes, I remember that anecdote, the Sunday school superintendent said with the old pathos in his voice and the old sad look in his eyes. "It was about a simple creature named Higgins, that used to haul rock for old Maltby. When the lamented Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the court house stairs and broke his neck, it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But finally the body was put into Higgins's wagon and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. B., but to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not break the news to her at once, but to do it gradually and gently. When Higgins got there with his sad freight, he shouted till Mrs. Bagley came to the door. Then he said:

"Does the widder Bagley live here?"

"The widow Bagley? No, sir!"

"I'll bet she does. But have it your own way. Well, does Judge Bagley live here?"

"Yes, Judge Bagley lives here."

"I'll bet he don't. But never mind—it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge in?"

"No, not at present."

"I jest expected as much. Because, you know—take hold o' suthin, mum, for I'm a going to make a little communication, and I reckon maybe it'll jar you some. There's been an accident, mum. I've got the old Judge curled up out here in the wagon—and when you see him you'll seknowledge, yourself, that an inquest is about the only thing that could be a comfort to *him*."

☞ The matrimonial agencies of Paris must operate with signal success, since one Beauresau addresses an advertisement to the effect, that the young disparity of the sexes in with the smallpox, offering to provide suitable matches for them without exacting exorbitant dowers. The business of matrimonial agencies once established as profitable, will not be long in crossing the Atlantic and becoming a recognized one in this country. In fact, the young disparity of the sexes in the New England States would seem to indicate that section as a fit field of operation.

—*New Orleans Times.*

Anecdotes.

☞ There is an island on the coast of Virginia where the people in times past have not been "righteous overmuch." During the past year a missionary has labored among them with considerable success. Not long ago, as this good man was busy working in his shirt sleeves on a new church which was in process of erection, a stout sea captain hailed him:

"Are you the minister here?"

"Yes sir."

"Well, I've got ten dollars for you."

"For the church?"

"No, for yourself. I like your way of doing things here. I've come to this island for clams a good many years, and have always found them a thousand or fifteen hundred short when I got home. It will pay me to have you keep on preaching doctrines which make the people count their clams honestly."—*Exchange